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General Assembly
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Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997*

Part V Regional cooperation for development

Section 20
Regular programme of technical cooperation

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* The present document contains section 20 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997. The complete proposed programme budget will subsequently be issued in final printed form as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/50/6/Rev.1).

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Section 20
Regular programme of technical cooperation

Overview

20.1 The United Nations regular programme of technical cooperation complements assistance available to developing countries under other programmes. The programming and budgetary procedures applicable to the regular programme were established by the General Assembly in its resolution 2514 (XXIV) of 21 November 1969, in which it endorsed the proposals contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1434 (XLVII). The appropriation requested reflects targets to be applied to the major sectors of activity, which are described below. Within the framework of those targets, individual projects are approved to be financed under the regular programme based on governmental requests. Annual reports on the programme and projects implemented are submitted as appropriate to the Governing Council of UNDP.

20.2 In keeping with the guidelines, funding goes to activities with a demonstrated multiplier effect likely to have a significant impact on the development process and which reflect global development policies enunciated by United Nations legislative bodies, and also accord with development needs and priorities of individual countries. In particular, the regular programme is to be used for innovative and catalytic activities.

20.3 Within the framework of existing guidelines, individual technical cooperation activities under the regular programme are determined by the nature of requests received from developing countries, the recommendations of intergovernmental legislative and expert bodies, and the approved work programmes.

Table 20.1 **Summary of requirements by programme**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Programme	*1992-1993 expenditures*	*1994-1995 appropriations*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*1996-1997 estimates*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
A. Sectoral advisory services	21 317.6	17 680.5	—	—	17 680.5	1 198.0	18 878.5
B. Regional and subregional advisory services	12 586.2	27 134.2	—	—	27 134.2	3 214.7	30 348.9
Total	**33 903.8**	**44 814.7**	—	—	**44 814.7**	**4 412.7**	**49 227.4**

20.4 The programme, which comprises activities in human rights, development issues and policies, energy, environment, human settlements, food and agriculture, industrial development, international trade and development finance, natural resources, population, public administration and finance, science and technology, social development and crime prevention and criminal justice, statistics, transport, communications and tourism, and disaster mitigation and emergency humanitarian assistance, is divided into the following components:

(a) Sectoral advisory services, executed, as appropriate, by the Department for Development Support and Management Services, the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, the secretariat of UNCTAD, UNHCS (Habitat), the Centre for Human Rights and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch;

(b) Regional and subregional advisory services are executed by the secretariats of ECE, ECA, ECLAC, ESCWA and ESCAP.

20.5 There are three main types of technical cooperation activities, namely, short-term advisory services, field projects and training.

Short-term advisory services

20.6 In response to ad hoc requests from Governments for assistance, technical cooperation in the form of short-term advisory services can be made available under the regular programme in cases when the specific problem can be dealt with on a short-term basis and does not fall within the scope of an already funded project. The main purpose of these services is to provide advice as a basis for immediate government action or, in the case of broader needs, to lay the groundwork for meeting them through the identification and formulation of projects for submission to potential financing sources.

Field projects

20.7 Provision of technical cooperation through field projects may originate either in response to specific government requests or in proposals formulated by the various offices concerned in the context of their approved substantive work programmes. Such projects will therefore be mainly interregional, designed to test and operationalize new approaches to development needs or to fill gaps where funds from other sources are insufficient to cover areas given high priority by legislative bodies. Different kinds of inputs will be combined in ways to meet best the particular needs involved and to maximize the multiplier function of the regular programme.

Training

20.8 Training activities are undertaken in recognition of the key role of human resources in the development process and the consequent need for adequately trained and qualified personnel at the national level. While training needs are often addressed through short-term advisory services and field projects, a portion of regular programme resources would be used for seminars and workshops, in areas with a potential multiplier effect, organized for national staff with policy-making, planning and management responsibilities.

20.9 As mentioned above, the programming and budgetary procedures applicable to the regular programme were established by the General Assembly. It is not possible to predict in advance the scope and nature of the Governments' requests nor the content of individual projects. Therefore only the areas of activity are indicated.

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A. Sectoral advisory services

20.10 The sectoral advisory services cover programmes relating to human rights, global development issues and policies, energy, human settlements, trade and development, population, natural resources, social development, public administration and finance, crime prevention and criminal justice, statistics and emergency humanitarian assistance. The estimated requirements amount to $17,680,500, as shown in table 20.2, and comprise 39.5 per cent of the total resources under section 20. A distribution by sector of the work-months of interregional advisory services that are expected to be provided to Governments in 1996-1997 is given in table 20.3.

Table 20.2 **Summary of requirements by programme** [a/]
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	1996-1997 by implementing office: Department for Development Support and Management Services	Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis	Department of Humanitarian Affairs	Crime prevention	UNCTAD	UNCHS (Habitat)	Centre for Human Rights	Total 1996-1997 estimates
1. Global development issues and policies	4 888.7	1 825.1	1 913.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 913.6
2. Trade and development	1 136.1	1 261.3	–	–	–	–	1 326.2	–	–	1 326.2
3. Natural resources	4 685.1	1 127.9	1 182.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 182.6
4. Energy	2 513.6	750.3	786.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	786.5
5. Public administration and finance	4 006.8	2 745.2	2 878.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 878.1
6. Human settlements	866.2	886.5	–	–	–	–	–	1 203.5	–	1 203.5
7. Emergency humanitarian assistance	–	1 197.5	–	–	1 255.3	–	–	–	–	1 255.3
8. Population	–	360.2	–	377.5	–	–	–	–	–	377.5
9. Statistics	1 275.1	1 533.6	–	1 608.0	–	–	–	–	–	1 608.0
10. Social development	916.0	371.5	389.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	389.4
11. Crime prevention and criminal justice	123.2	1 355.2	–	–	–	1 473.1	–	–	–	1 473.1
12. Human rights	906.8	4 266.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 484.7	4 484.7
Total	**21 317.6**	**17 680.5**	**7 150.2**	**1 985.5**	**1 255.3**	**1 473.1**	**1 326.2**	**1 203.5**	**4 484.7**	**18 878.5**

a/ The breakdown is subject to change and shown for indicative purpose only.

Table 20.3 **Summary of requirements by programme** [a/]
(Work-months of interregional advisory services)

	1994-1995 estimates	1996-1997 by implementing office							1996-1997 estimates
		Department for Development Support and Management Services	Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis	Department of Humanitarian Affairs	Crime prevention	UNCTAD	UNCHS (Habitat)	Centre for Human Rights	Total
1. Global development issues and policies	72	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	72
2. Trade and development	72	–	–	–	–	72	–	–	72
3. Natural resources	96	96	–	–	–	–	–	–	96
4. Energy	48	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	48
5. Public administration and finance	120	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	120
6. Human settlements	72	–	–	–	–	–	72	–	72
7. Emergency humanitarian assistance	48	–	–	48	–	–	–	–	48
8. Population	24	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	24
9. Statistics	48	–	48	–	–	–	–	–	48
10. Social development	24	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
11. Crime prevention and criminal justice	48	–	–	–	48	–	–	–	48
12. Human rights	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	48
Total	**720**	**360**	**72**	**48**	**48**	**72**	**72**	**48**	**720**

a/ The breakdown is subject to change and shown for indicative purpose only.

1. Global development issues and policies

20.11 The activities in this sector are implemented by the Department for Development Support and Management Services and will be in support of the objectives of the three following subprogrammes of programme 12, Global development issues and policies, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, as revised:

6. Integrated development planning and policies
7. Planning and coordination of international cooperation (including country programming)
8. Design and implementation of emerging cross-sectoral programmes

2. Trade and development

20.12 The activities in this sector are implemented by UNCTAD and will be in support of the objectives of programmes 13, Trade and development, and 23, Transnational corporations, of the medium-term plan, as revised. The relevant subprogrammes are as follows:

Programme 13

1. International competition and trade policies
6. Economic cooperation among developing countries
8. Enlarged economic spaces, regional integration processes and systemic issues of international trade

Programme 23

3. Strengthening the capacity of developing countries in dealing with matters related to transnational corporations and in creating an enabling environment for international investment and enterprise development

3. Natural resources

20.13 Activities are implemented by the Department for Development Support and Management Services and will be in support of the objectives of the following three subprogrammes of programme 19, Natural resources, of the medium-term plan, as revised:

2. Integrated water resource development and management
3. Mineral resources
4. Surveying, mapping and international cooperation in cartography

4. Energy

20.14 Activities are implemented by the Department for Development Support and Management Services and will be in support of the objectives of the following two subprogrammes of programme 20, Energy, of the medium-term plan, as revised:

3. Furthering the development and use of new and renewable sources of energy
5. Energy planning and management

5. Public administration and finance

20.15 The activities in this sector are implemented by the Department for Development Support and Management Services and will be in support of the objectives of the following six subprogrammes of programme 21, Public administration and finance, of the medium-term plan, as revised:

1. Monitoring trends and developments in public sector management
2. Effective structural and organizational arrangements and methods for public management and productivity
3. Training and development of human resources for public management
4. Effective budgetary systems and resource mobilization for development
5. Improving public sector financial management
6. Mobilization of financial resources, taxation and entrepreneurship

6. Human settlements

20.16 The activities in this sector are implemented by UNCHS (Habitat) and will be in support of the objectives of the following three subprogrammes of programme 22, Human settlements, of the medium-term plan, as revised:

3. Managing human settlement development, including financial and land resources
5. Managing disaster mitigation, reconstruction and development
6. Housing for all

7. Emergency humanitarian assistance

20.17 The activities in this sector are implemented by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and will be in support of the objectives of subprogramme 2, Disaster prevention and preparedness, of programme 37, Emergency humanitarian assistance, of the medium-term plan, as revised.

8. Population

20.18 The activities in this sector are implemented by the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis and will be in support of the objectives of subprogramme 5, Technical cooperation in population, of programme 18, Population, of the medium-term plan, as revised.

9. Statistics

20.19 The activities in this sector are implemented by the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis and will be in support of the objectives of subprogramme 5, Support for technical cooperation in statistics and statistical data processing, of programme 24, Statistics, of the medium-term plan, as revised.

10. Social development

20.20 The activities in this sector are implemented by the Department for Development Support and Management Services and will be mainly in support of the objectives of subprogramme 2, Social policy design, planning and coordination of programme 25, Global social issues and policies, of the medium-term plan, as revised.

11. Crime prevention and criminal justice

20.21 The activities in this sector are implemented by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch at Vienna and will be in support of the objectives of subprogramme 1, Operational activities, planning and overall coordination of programme 29, Crime prevention and criminal justice, of the medium-term plan, as revised.

12. Human rights

20.22 The activities in this sector are implemented by the Centre for Human Rights and will be in support of the objectives of subprogramme 3, Advisory services and technical cooperation, of programme 35, Promotion and protection of human rights, of the medium-term plan, as revised. The United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights was established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 926 (X) of 14 December 1955. The activities aim at promoting respect for human rights through advisory services, seminars, training courses and granting of fellowships that are administered by the Centre for Human Rights.

B. Regional and subregional advisory services

20.23 The estimates for this component ($27,134,200) comprise 60.5 per cent of the total resources proposed under this section. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2803 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971, provision is made for a system of regional and subregional advisory services for the purpose of assisting developing countries that are members of the regional commissions in solving problems that they may encounter in their national development efforts. The advisory services are made available in response to requests from Governments and involve advisory missions on an individual or a joint multidisciplinary basis. The resources for regional and subregional advisory services are provided in the form of work-months estimated to meet the requirements in particular fields during the biennium. The regional advisers are engaged on a temporary basis and receive the required support from substantive divisions and administrative services of the regional commissions. Table 20.4 below provides a breakdown of resource requirements and table 20.5 shows a summary of requirements for regional advisers.

20.24 Regional commissions carry out important information-gathering and socio-economic analysis functions in their respective regions. They have been playing a major role in developing policy on economic integration and in clarifying economic, social, political and environmental issues relating to sustainable development. They thus provide a forum and a network for cooperation among their member States and between them and other States at the technical level. In addition, they are increasingly becoming providers of technical cooperation activities, especially in intersectoral areas and in areas where no other United Nations entity has a comparative advantage.

Table 20.4 **Summary of requirements by programme** [a/]
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	1996-1997 by implementing office					Total 1996-1997 estimates
			ECA	ECE	ECLAC	ESCWA	ESCAP	
1. Development issues and policies	4 017.8	6 347.8	2 176.7	380.4	3 650.2	466.4	1 115.8	7 789.5
2. Food and agriculture	462.3	1 157.8	426.0	364.3	—	466.5	—	1 256.8
3. Environment	570.3	1 854.9	785.9	385.0	—	454.4	394.3	2 019.6
4. Human settlements	—	726.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Energy	725.4	2 543.7	484.9	730.3	368.5	461.0	400.1	2 444.8
6. Industrial development	1 180.7	2 197.1	839.5	378.5	377.2	458.8	393.5	2 447.5
7. International trade	927.8	2 822.6	429.3	362.0	769.9	—	1 179.8	2 741.0
8. Public administration	625.7	729.4	815.6	—	—	—	—	815.6
9. Natural resources	465.9	2 124.1	381.5	—	415.2	823.8	1 173.8	2 794.3
10. Social development [b/]	825.5	1 744.7	1 015.6	—	—	454.2	398.7	1 868.5
11. Statistics	1 277.6	2 262.0	847.2	378.5	—	907.6	392.7	2 526.0
12. Transport and communications	1 250.2	2 226.8	818.3	770.9	—	442.5	—	2 031.7
13. Science and technology	257.0	396.6	—	—	—	454.0	—	454.0
14. Least developed, land-locked and island developing countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 159.6	1 159.6
Total	**12 586.2**	**27 134.2**	**9 020.5**	**3 749.9**	**5 581.0**	**5 389.2**	**6 608.3**	**30 348.9**

a/ The breakdown is subject to change and shown for indicative purpose only.

b/ Includes the subprogramme, Women in development.

Table 20.5 **Summary of post requirements** [a/]
(Work-months of regional advisory services)

	1994-1995 estimates	1996-1997 by implementing office					Total 1996-1997 estimates
		ECA	ECE	ECLAC	ESCWA	ESCAP	
1. Development issues and policies	384	120	24	192	24	48	408
2. Food and agriculture	72	24	24	—	24	—	72
3. Environment	120	48	24	—	24	24	120
4. Human settlements	48	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Energy	144	24	48	24	24	24	144
6. Industrial development	144	48	24	24	24	24	144
7. International trade	216	24	24	48	—	72	168
8. Public administration	48	48	—	—	—	—	48
9. Natural resources	144	24	—	24	48	72	168
10. Social development [b/]	120	72	—	—	24	24	120
11. Statistics	144	48	24	—	48	24	144
12. Transport and communications	144	48	48	—	24	—	120
13. Science and technology	24	—	—	—	24	—	24
14. Least developed, land-locked and island developing countries	—	—	—	—	—	72	72
Total	**1 752**	**528**	**240**	**312**	**288**	**384**	**1 752**

a/ The breakdown is subject to change and shown for indicative purpose only.

b/ Includes the subprogramme, Women in development.

1. Regional cooperation for development in Africa

20.25 Within the regular programme of technical cooperation, the activities of ECA are aimed at meeting the objectives of programme 30, Regional cooperation for development in Africa, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, as revised, by providing advisory services upon request and by organizing training workshops covering the following subprogrammes:

Subprogramme 1. Development issues and policies

Subprogramme 2. Trade, regional economic cooperation and integration

Subprogramme 3. Poverty alleviation through sustainable development

Subprogramme 4. Development, administration and management

Subprogramme 5. Human resource development and social transformation

Subprogramme 6. Statistical and information systems development

Subprogramme 7. Natural resources and energy development

Subprogramme 8. Infrastructural and structural transformation

Subprogramme 9. Women in development

2. Regional cooperation for development in Asia and the Pacific

20.26 The activities of ESCAP within the regular programme of technical cooperation are aimed at meeting the objectives of programme 31, Regional cooperation for development in Asia and the Pacific, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, as revised, through the provision of advisory services to member countries covering the following subprogrammes:

Subprogramme 1. Regional economic cooperation

Subprogramme 2. The environment and sustainable development

Subprogramme 3. Poverty alleviation through economic growth and social development

Subprogramme 5. Statistics

Subprogramme 6. Least developed, land-locked and island developing countries

3. Regional cooperation for development in Europe

20.27 Within the regular programme of technical cooperation, the activities of ECE are aimed at meeting the objectives of programme 32, Regional cooperation for development in Europe, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, as revised, by providing advisory services upon request to member countries covering the following subprogrammes:

Subprogramme 1. Environment

Subprogramme 2. Transport

Subprogramme 3. Statistics

Subprogramme 4. Trade facilitation

Subprogramme 5. Economic analysis

Subprogramme 6. Energy

Subprogramme 7. Development of international trade

Subprogramme 8. Industry and technology

Subprogramme 9. Agriculture and timber

4. Regional cooperation for development in Latin America and the Caribbean

20.28 ECLAC provides technical assistance and regional advisory services to member countries of the region in the context of programme 33, Regional cooperation for development in Latin America and the Caribbean, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, as revised, covering the following subprogrammes:

Subprogramme 2. Economic development

Subprogramme 4. Industrial, scientific and technological development

Subprogramme 5. International trade and development finance

Subprogramme 6. Natural resources and energy

5. Regional cooperation for development in Western Asia

20.29 In the context of programme 34, Regional cooperation for development in Western Asia, of the medium-term plan, as revised, ESCWA provides technical assistance and regional advisory services to member States covering the following subprogrammes:

Subprogramme 1. Management of natural resources and environment

Subprogramme 2. Improvement of the quality of life

Subprogramme 3. Economic development and cooperation

Subprogramme 4. Regional development and global changes

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Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997*

Part VI Human rights and humanitarian affairs

Section 21
Human rights

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Part VI
Human rights and humanitarian affairs

Section 21
Human rights

Overview

21.1 The human rights programme of the United Nations is founded on the implementation of various Articles of the Charter of the United Nations (Art. 1, para. 3, Art. 13, para. 1 (b), and Arts. 55 and 56), which provide for achieving international cooperation in solving problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms and for promoting universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

21.2 The programme of work is derived from programme 35, Promotion and protection of human rights, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, as revised (A/47/6/Rev.1), and subsequent legislation. It is based on the preparation of international standards, the implementation of those standards through a variety of monitoring, fact-finding and complaints mechanisms; provision of assistance in the creation or strengthening of the infrastructures of human rights through technical cooperation activities; and the promotion of human rights through education and public information. In approaching these activities, the human rights programme is guided by the following principles: the need to ensure equality and non-discrimination in the enjoyment of human rights and to combat effectively racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and gender bias; the need to promote the enjoyment of all human rights, economic, social, cultural, civil and political; the independent and mutually reinforcing character of all human rights; the importance of development to the enjoyment of human rights and conversely the important role that respect of human rights plays in successful development; and the need to provide special protection for vulnerable groups such as the extremely poor, children, indigenous populations, migrant workers and minorities.

21.3 During the past biennium, there has been a significant expansion of the scope of the United Nations human rights programme for effective action in the field of human rights. The General Assembly in its resolution 48/121 of 20 December 1993 endorsed the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights, which suggested ways of reinforcing and increasing the effectiveness of United Nations action in the field of human rights. It adopted an integrated, holistic and universal approach to the promotion and protection of all human rights based on the equal dignity and importance of all human rights, civil, cultural, economic, political and social, and the interdependent and interrelated nature of human rights. The General Assembly acted on a number of specific suggestions of the Conference and decided on the launching of the decades for three activities, one related to indigenous people, one for human rights education and one against racism and racial discrimination.

21.4 Furthermore, the General Assembly in its resolution 48/141 of 20 December 1993 established the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights as the United Nations official with principal responsibility for United Nations human rights activities, under the direction and authority of the Secretary-General. The High Commissioner ensures the overall supervision of the Centre for Human Rights, which remains the principal unit of the Secretariat dealing with human rights matters. The High Commissioner and the Centre represent a unity of action whereby the High Commissioner sets the policy directions and the implementation of those policies is carried out by the Centre.

21.5 The High Commissioner is responsible for promoting and protecting the effective enjoyment by all of all civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights. The High Commissioner is also responsible for

enhancing international cooperation for the promotion and protection of all human rights; promoting and protecting the realization of the right to development and enhancing support from relevant bodies of the United Nations system for that purpose; coordination of the human rights promotion and protection activities throughout the United Nations system; rationalization, adaptation, strengthening and streamlining of the United Nations machinery in the field of human rights with a view to improving its efficiency and effectiveness; and overall supervision of the Centre for Human Rights.

21.6 In 1994-1995, the establishment of 43 new posts (27 Professional and 16 General Service) was approved initially. With the adoption of the Vienna Declaration of Human Rights and the creation of the post of the High Commissioner, new and expanded demands were addressed to the United Nations to find efficient ways to prevent violations of human rights, to intervene to bring to an end widespread violations and to integrate human rights concerns into economic and social development activities. In order to enable the High Commissioner and the Centre for Human Rights to respond effectively and efficiently to the new challenges and demands and to carry out in full and on time the substantially expanded mandates, the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session approved an additional 21 posts (15 Professional and 6 General Service) for the High Commissioner for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and for the continuing United Nations human rights presence in Cambodia.

21.7 The activities of the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus established to resolve the situation in Cyprus through the good offices of the Secretary-General are described in section D.

21.8 The estimated percentage distribution of the total resources of the Centre for Human Rights and the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus would be as follows:

		Regular budget	*Extra-budgetary*
		(percentage)	
A.	Policy-making organs	9.3	—
B.	Executive direction and management	9.9	—
C.	Programme of work		
	1. Centre for Human Rights	79.4	100.0
	2. Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus	1.4	—
	Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

21.9 Within the programme of work of the Centre for Human Rights, the estimated percentage distribution of resources among subprogrammes would be as follows:

		Regular budget	*Extra-budgetary*
		(percentage)	
Subprogramme 1.	Implementation of international instruments and procedures	61.7	15.3
Subprogramme 2.	Elimination and prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities and vulnerable groups	12.3	58.2
Subprogramme 3.	Advisory services and technical cooperation	18.5	26.5
Subprogramme 4.	Research, studies and standard-setting	7.5	—
	Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

21.10 Among the subprogrammes, subprogramme 1 has been designated high priority by the General Assembly.

Table 21.1 **Summary of requirements by programme**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

Programme	*1992-1993 expenditures*	*1994-1995 appropriations*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*1996-1997 estimates*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
A. Policy-making organs	2 442.6	4 333.5	—	—	4 333.5	212.3	4 545.8
B. Executive direction and management	1 421.9	3 552.7	1 061.8	29.8	4 614.5	289.7	4 904.2
C. Programme of work of the Centre for Human Rights	19 495.5	34 907.9	2 209.3	6.3	37 117.2	2 438.3	39 555.5
D. Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus	623.8	914.1	(237.2)	(25.9)	676.9	35.3	712.2
Total	**23 983.8**	**43 708.2**	**3 033.9**	**6.9**	**46 742.1**	**2 975.6**	**49 717.7**

(2) *Extrabudgetary resources*

1992-1993 expenditures	*1994-1995 estimates*	*Source of funds*	*1996-1997 estimates*
		(a) Services in support of:	
449.5	1 150.0	Extrabudgetary activities	1 387.0
		(b) Substantive activities	
		Trust Fund for the Programme of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism	
49.5	32.0	and Racial Discrimination	34.0
		United Nations Voluntary Fund for	
3 227.6	7 564.0	Victims of Torture	7 866.0
		United Nations Voluntary Fund for	
369.0	830.0	Indigenous Populations	834.0
		Trust Fund for Contemporary Forms	
13.5	30.0	of Slavery	35.0
		Trust Fund for Support of the Activities	
324.9	1 035.3	of the Centre for Human Rights	1 076.6
		(c) Operational projects	
		United Nations Voluntary Fund for Advisory Services and Technical	
2 588.0	3 033.8	Assistance in the Field of Human Rights	3 155.0
		Trust Fund for Human Rights Education	
—	815.0	Programme in Cambodia	846.0
		Trust Fund for Human Rights Field	
—	2 500.0	Operation in Rwanda	2 500.0
7 022.0	**16 990.1**		**17 733.6**
31 005.8	**60 698.3**		**67 451.3**

Table 21.2 **Summary by object of expenditure**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

Object of expenditure	*1992-1993 expenditures*	*1994-1995 appropriations*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*1996-1997 estimates*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
Posts	15 178.1	28 754.9	4 696.7	16.3	33 451.6	2 180.7	35 632.3
Other staff costs	2 609.1	4 814.1	(1 938.8)	(40.2)	2 875.3	225.0	3 100.3
Consultants and experts	434.0	181.0	(37.4)	(20.6)	143.6	7.2	150.8
Travel	4 808.4	7 529.9	969.2	12.8	8 499.1	462.2	8 961.3
Contractual services	429.2	560.9	41.1	7.3	602.0	21.9	623.9
General operating expenses	326.2	1 516.0	(674.0)	(44.4)	842.0	57.6	899.6
Supplies and materials	42.9	95.5	(4.4)	(4.6)	91.1	5.8	96.9
Equipment	155.6	235.3	(59.8)	(25.4)	175.5	11.9	187.4
Fellowships, grants, contributions	0.3	20.6	41.3	200.4	61.9	3.3	65.2
Total	**23 983.8**	**43 708.2**	**3 033.9**	**6.9**	**46 742.1**	**2 975.6**	**49 717.7**

(2) *Extrabudgetary resources*

1992-1993 expenditures	*1994-1995 estimates*	*Object of expenditure*	*1996-1997 estimates*
683.4	949.8	Posts	1 120.6
275.1	2 324.9	Other staff costs	3 704.4
470.9	778.1	Consultants and experts	814.7
674.7	861.5	Travel	870.8
220.2	97.0	Contractual services	98.9
87.5	270.0	General operating expenses	274.6
20.8	21.5	Supplies and materials	21.6
—	1.5	Furniture	—
60.5	1 608.2	Equipment	383.9
4 528.9	10 077.6	Fellowships, grants, contributions	10 444.1
7 022.0	**16 990.1**		**17 733.6**
31 005.8	**60 698.3**		**67 451.3**

Table 21.3 **Post requirements**

Organizational unit: Centre for Human Rights

	Established posts		*Temporary posts*					
	Regular budget		*Regular budget*		*Extrabudgetary resources*		*Total*	
	1994-1995	*1996-1997*	*1994-1995*	*1996-1997*	*1994-1995*	*1996-1997*	*1994-1995*	*1996-1997*
Professional category and above								
USG	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
ASG	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
D-2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
D-1	4	6	1	—	—	—	5	6
P-5	8	13	4	—	—	—	12	13
P-4/3	55	65	9	—	—	1	64	66
P-2/1	15	15	—	—	1	16	16	
Total	**84**	**101**	**15**	**—**	**1**	**2**	**100**	**103**
General Service category								
Principal level	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other levels	53	58	6	—	5	6	64	64
Total	**53**	**59**	**6**	**—**	**5**	**6**	**64**	**65**
Grand total	**137**	**160**	**21**	**—**	**6**	**8**	**164**	**168**

A. Policy-making organs

Table 21.4 **Summary of requirements by programme**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Programme	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
A. Policy-making organs							
1. Commission on Human Rights	149.1	356.3	(165.1)	(46.3)	191.2	9.9	201.1
2. Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities	666.3	674.6	49.1	7.2	723.7	36.9	760.6
3. Human Rights Committee	1 044.4	1 088.4	159.9	14.6	1 248.3	58.2	1 306.5
4. Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories	183.9	297.5	(21.0)	(7.0)	276.5	13.9	290.4
5. Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	398.9	390.7	—	—	390.7	19.9	410.6
6. Committee on the Rights of the Child	—	453.8	197.8	43.5	651.6	30.2	681.8
7. Committee against Torture	—	303.0	(20.8)	(6.8)	282.2	14.2	296.4
8. Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination	—	519.0	—	—	519.0	26.5	545.5
9. Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	—	250.2	(250.2)	(100.0)	—	—	—
10. Chairpersons of human rights bodies	—	—	50.3	—	50.3	2.6	52.9
Total	**2 442.6**	**4 333.5**	**—**	**—**	**4 333.5**	**212.3**	**4 545.8**

Table 21.5 **Summary by object of expenditure**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	*1992-1993 expenditures*	*1994-1995 appropriations*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*1996-1997 estimates*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
Other staff costs	36.6	154.4	20.6	13.3	175.0	8.7	183.7
Travel	2 229.9	3 795.1	107.7	2.8	3 902.8	199.3	4 102.1
Contractual services	112.0	264.0	(88.0)	(33.3)	176.0	—	176.0
General operating expenses	56.1	110.2	(40.8)	(37.0)	69.4	3.7	73.1
Supplies and materials	8.0	9.8	0.5	5.1	10.3	0.6	10.9
Total	**2 442.6**	**4 333.5**	—	—	**4 333.5**	**212.3**	**4 545.8**

21.11 The main body dealing with human rights issues is the Commission on Human Rights. Established by the Economic and Social Council, the Commission has 53 members and meets annually for a period of six weeks. The Commission provides overall guidance to the work of the Centre, from which it receives both substantive and technical services. To assist in its work, the Commission has established a number of subsidiary bodies, including the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (26 members, one session a year) and its three subsidiary bodies, namely, the Working Group on Communications, the Working Group on Slavery and the Working Group on Indigenous Populations. The Subcommission may establish sessional working groups, which meet during its annual sessions to consider particular agenda items. In addition, the Commission has set up the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances of Persons, the Working Group to Study Situations which Reveal a Consistent Pattern of Gross Violations of Human Rights, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the Working Group on the Right to Development. There are also a number of bodies established to oversee and monitor the implementation of relevant human rights instruments, such as the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (18 members, two sessions a year), the Human Rights Committee (18 members, three sessions a year), the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (18 members, one session a year), the Committee against Torture (10 members, two sessions a year), the Committee on the Rights of the Child (10 members, three sessions a year in accordance with General Assembly resolution 49/211) and the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (14 members, one session a year). Furthermore, the Centre for Human Rights also provides substantive and technical services to the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (three members, three sessions a year). There is also a meeting of the persons chairing human rights treaty-monitoring bodies (one meeting a year in accordance with General Assembly resolution 49/178 of 23 December 1994).

Other staff costs

21.12 The estimated requirements of $175,000 relate to temporary assistance required to service the annual sessions of the Commission on Human Rights and of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities ($118,800), overtime related to servicing the sessions of the Commission on Human Rights and field activities of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories ($11,800) and translation of documents for the Special Committee ($44,400).

21.13 The growth of $20,600 is due mainly to resources for translation of documents for the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices ($44,400), which were previously budgeted under miscellaneous expenses, and overtime ($3,500), offset in part by the reduction under general temporary assistance ($27,300).

Travel

21.14 A provision totalling $3,902,800 would be required for travel of the members of the following organs:

(a) The Commission on Human Rights ($121,900);

(b) The Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and its working groups ($666,600);

(c) The Human Rights Committee ($1,136,300), including travel of members of the Committee and of its working groups ($1,048,400), and travel of staff to service two sessions of the Committee in New York ($87,900);

(d) The Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories ($148,200), including travel of members of the Committee ($95,800) and travel of staff to service field activities of the Committee ($52,400);

(e) The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its working groups ($390,700);

(f) The Committee on the Rights of the Child and its working groups ($587,600). The growth of $197,800 is due to the increase in the number of regular sessions of the Committee from two to three per annum as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 49/211 of 23 December 1994;

(g) The Committee against Torture ($282,200), including travel of members of the Committee ($278,300) and travel of staff to service the field activities of the Committee ($3,900);

(h) The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination ($519,000);

(i) The meeting of persons chairing human rights treaty-monitoring bodies ($50,300), on an annual basis as requested in General Assembly resolution 49/178.

21.15 With regard to the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, it is not expected that the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families will enter into force in 1996-1997. The provision of $162,200 may therefore be surrendered.

Contractual services

21.16 A provision totalling $176,000 would be required for honoraria payable to the members of the following Committees:

(a) Eighteen members of the Human Rights Committee ($112,000);

(b) Ten members of the Committee on the Rights of the Child ($64,000).

21.17 The reduction of $88,000 relates to the elimination of the provision for the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

General operating expenses and supplies and materials

21.18 A provision of $79,700, reflecting a decrease of $40,300, is proposed to cover the costs of communications and miscellaneous services ($69,400) and supplies ($10,300) related to the activities of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories. The reduction is due to the redeployment of resources explained in paragraph 21.13 above.

B. Executive direction and management

Table 21.6 **Summary by object of expenditure**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Posts	1 371.2	3 016.9	1 061.8	35.1	4 078.7	241.7	4 320.4
Other staff costs	11.1	106.0	(43.0)	(40.5)	63.0	7.5	70.5
Consultants and experts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Travel	37.4	332.8	38.3	11.5	371.1	32.2	403.3
General operating expenses	2.2	67.5	21.6	32.0	89.1	7.5	96.6
Supplies and materials	—	4.0	8.6	215.0	12.6	0.8	13.4
Equipment	—	25.5	(25.5)	(100.0)	—	—	—
Total	**1 421.9**	**3 552.7**	**1 061.8**	**29.8**	**4 614.5**	**289.7**	**4 904.2**

Table 21.7 **Post requirements**

Programme: Executive direction and management

	Established posts		Temporary posts				Total	
	Regular budget		Regular budget		Extrabudgetary resources			
	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997
Professional category and above								
USG	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
ASG	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
D-2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D-1	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	3
P-5	—	3	2	—	—	—	3	4
P-4/3	2	4	1	—	—	—	9	10
Total	**4**	**10**	**5**	**—**	**—**	**—**		
General Service category								
Principal level	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other levels	6	9	4	—	—	—	10	9
Total	**6**	**10**	**4**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**10**	**10**
Grand total	**10**	**20**	**9**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**19**	**20**

21.19 Executive direction and management includes the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights and the New York Liaison Office.

21.20 The post of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights was established in 1994 pursuant to General Assembly resolution 48/141. The activities of the High Commissioner are described in paragraphs 21.4 and 21.5 above.

21.21 In January 1993 the responsibility for the human rights programme, including the overall direction, supervision and management of the Centre for Human Rights, was separated from the Office of the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva. The Centre for Human Rights, under the overall supervision of the High Commissioner, ensures substantive servicing of the Commission on Human Rights, its subsidiaries organs and the bodies established under human rights treaties; provides substantive support to the High Commissioner in terms of policy analysis and research; assists in the development of policies and initiatives for system-wide coordination of human rights matters; identifies obstacles to the full realization of all human rights and makes policy recommendations to the High Commissioner; and establishes and maintains contacts with Governments of the States members of the Commission on Human Rights and related legislative bodies, as may be required for the implementation of the mandated programme of work of the Centre.

21.22 The New York Liaison Office represents the High Commissioner and the Centre at Headquarters; assists in the coordination of activities with New York-based organizations and departments, liaises with representatives of Member States at Headquarters as well as with United Nations organizations and departments of the Secretariat, ensures the substantive services of meetings of policy-making bodies dealing with human rights issues at Headquarters and provides information on the United Nations activities in the field of human rights to non-governmental organizations, the media and academic institutions.

Resource requirements (at current rates)

Posts

21.23 The estimated requirements of $4,078,700 reflect a growth of $1,061,800 due to (a) the proposed establishment of a P-5 post to strengthen the Administrative Unit of the Centre in order to provide better support to the human rights programme and one P-3 to assist the High Commissioner ($265,600); (b) the delayed impact of the establishment of the new Office of the High Commissioner (one Under-Secretary-General, one D-1, two P-5, one P-4 and four General Service temporary posts) funded partially in 1994-1995 ($1,100,500); (c) the proposed reclassification of a General Service (Other level) post to the Principal level ($33,700); and (d) the redeployment to the programme of work of a D-2 post proposed for downgrading to D-1 ($338,000). Nine posts were approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 49/219, section III, of 23 December 1994, on a temporary basis. Since the functions of these posts, including that of the High Commissioner, are of a recurrent nature, it is proposed that they be provided for on an established basis.

Other staff costs

21.24 The estimated requirements of $63,000, reflecting a decrease of $43,000, relate to overtime relating to the activities of the High Commissioner.

Travel

21.25 It is estimated that a provision of $371,100, reflecting a growth of $38,300, would be required for attendance at meetings, consultations with Governments and carrying out the tasks entrusted to the High Commissioner under resolution 48/141.

General operating expenses

21.26 A provision of $89,100, reflecting a growth of $21,600, is proposed, including rental of furniture and equipment ($49,900), communications ($20,700), official functions ($13,200) and miscellaneous services ($5,300). The increase relates to additional requirements for the High Commissioner under communications and miscellaneous services.

C. Programme of work of the Centre for Human Rights

Table 21.8 Summary by object of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

Object of expenditure	*1992-1993 expenditures*	*1994-1995 appropriations*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*1996-1997 estimates*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
Posts	13 806.9	25 738.0	3 634.9	14.1	29 372.9	1 939.0	31 311.9
Other staff costs	2 034.4	3 781.2	(1 594.6)	(42.1)	2 186.6	185.3	2 371.9
Consultants and experts	434.0	181.0	(37.4)	(20.6)	143.6	7.2	150.8
Travel	2 540.8	3 400.7	824.5	24.2	4 225.2	230.7	4 455.9
Contractual services	309.6	285.8	136.0	47.5	421.8	21.7	443.5
General operating expenses	185.8	1 241.9	(770.0)	(62.0)	471.9	35.4	507.3
Supplies and materials	28.1	69.5	(11.7)	(16.8)	57.8	3.8	61.6
Equipment	155.6	209.8	(34.3)	(16.3)	175.5	11.9	187.4
Fellowships, grants, contributions	0.3	—	61.9	—	61.9	3.3	65.2
Total	**19 495.5**	**34 907.9**	**2 209.3**	**6.3**	**37 117.2**	**2 438.3**	**39 555.5**

(2) *Extrabudgetary resources*

1992-1993 expenditures	*1994-1995 estimates*	*Object of expenditure*	*1996-1997 estimates*
		(a) Services in support of:	
449.5	1 150.0	Extrabudgetary activities	1 387.0
		(b) Substantive activities	
49.5	32.0	Trust Fund for the Programme of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	34.0
3 227.6	7 564.0	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	7 866.0
369.0	830.0	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations	834.0
13.5	30.0	Trust Fund for Contemporary Forms of Slavery	35.0
324.9	1 035.3	Trust Fund for Support of the Activities of the Centre for Human Rights	1 076.6
		(c) Operational projects	
2 588.0	3 033.8	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights	3 155.0
—	815.0	Trust Fund for Human Rights Education Programme in Cambodia	846.0
—	2 500.0	Trust Fund for Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda	2 500.0
7 022.0	**16 990.1**	**Total**	**17 733.6**
26 517.5	**51 898.0**	**Total (1) and (2)**	**57 289.1**

Table 21.9 **Summary by object of expenditure**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

Object of expenditure	*1992-1993 expenditures*	*1994-1995 appropriations*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*1996-1997 estimates*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
Posts	13 806.9	25 738.0	3 634.9	14.1	29 372.9	1 939.0	31 311.9
Other staff costs	2 034.4	3 781.2	(1 594.6)	(42.1)	2 186.6	185.3	2 371.9
Consultants and experts	434.0	181.0	(37.4)	(20.6)	143.6	7.2	150.8
Travel	2 540.8	3 400.7	824.5	24.2	4 225.2	230.7	4 455.9
Contractual services	309.6	285.8	136.0	47.5	421.8	21.7	443.5
General operating expenses	185.8	1 241.9	(770.0)	(62.0)	471.9	35.4	507.3
Supplies and materials	28.1	69.5	(11.7)	(16.8)	57.8	3.8	61.6
Equipment	155.6	209.8	(34.3)	(16.3)	175.5	11.9	187.4
Fellowships, grants, contributions	0.3	—	61.9	—	61.9	3.3	65.2
Total	**19 495.5**	**34 907.9**	**2 209.3**	**6.3**	**37 117.2**	**2 438.3**	**39 555.5**

(2) *Extrabudgetary resources*

1992-1993 expenditures	*1994-1995 estimates*	*Object of expenditure*	*1996-1997 estimates*
683.4	949.8	Posts	1 120.6
275.1	2 324.9	Other staff costs	3 704.4
470.9	778.1	Consultants and experts	814.7
674.7	861.5	Travel	870.8
220.2	97.0	Contractual services	98.9
87.5	270.0	General operating expenses	274.6
20.8	21.5	Supplies and materials	21.6
—	1.5	Furniture	—
60.5	1 608.2	Equipment	383.9
4 528.9	10 077.6	Fellowships, grants, contributions	10 444.1
7 022.0	**16 990.1**		**17 733.6**
26 517.5	**51 898.0**		**57 289.1**

Table 21.10 **Post requirements**

Programme: Promotion and protection of human rights

	Established posts		*Temporary posts*					
	Regular budget		*Regular budget*		*Extrabudgetary resources*		*Total*	
	1994-1995	*1996-1997*	*1994-1995*	*1996-1997*	*1994-1995*	*1996-1997*	*1994-1995*	*1996-1997*
Professional category and above								
D-1	4	5	—	—	—	—	4	5
P-5	8	10	2	—	—	—	10	10
P-4/3	53	61	8	—	—	1	61	62
P-2/1	15	15	—	—	1	1	16	16
Total	**80**	**91**	**10**	**—**	**1**	**2**	**91**	**93**
General Service category								
Other levels	47	49	2	—	5	6	54	55
Total	**47**	**49**	**2**	**—**	**5**	**6**	**54**	**55**
Grand total	**127**	**140**	**12**	**—**	**6**	**8**	**145**	**148**

Subprogramme 1
Implementation of international instruments and procedures

21.27 Efforts will be directed at:

(a) Ensuring the continuing implementation of existing international norms and treaties in the field of human rights; responding to the recommendations of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action concerning the strengthening of the international legal framework for the promotion and protection of human rights; and improving the functioning of treaty bodies, including their monitoring tasks;

(b) Dealing with the right of individuals and groups to address their human rights concerns to the United Nations (in the form of complaints, appeals or petitions) as an important part of the protection mechanisms of the Organization to ensure full and effective implementation of the right to petition the United Nations under established confidential procedures, prompt and effective reaction to requests for advice, assistance or intercession, including good offices actions on a humanitarian basis, carrying out of confidential studies and fact-finding missions, as mandated by legislative bodies or as delegated by the Secretary-General to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in the implementation of his mandate;

(c) Dealing with extra-conventional procedures and mechanisms (special procedures) to carry out fact-finding and investigations into reported situations and cases, either through an issue-oriented or country-oriented approach. Such fact-finding or investigatory mandates are usually entrusted to qualified independent experts (special rapporteurs/representatives/experts, working groups, committees) or, in certain cases, to the Secretary-General. In recent years, the number and scope of such procedures and mechanisms has been considerably enlarged and their mandates have been broadened and amplified, in particular through the establishment of field monitoring operations. The special procedures system currently comprises the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs in the Occupied Territories, the Working Group to Study Situations which Reveal a Constant Pattern of Gross Violations of Human Rights, the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances and the Working

Group on Arbitrary Detention, 10 special rapporteurs/representatives on thematic issues, 12 special rapporteurs/representatives on country situations and 17 other mandates dealing with violations conferred directly on the Secretary-General. The activities of human rights field monitoring operations in the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda are also addressed by this subprogramme.

Activities

1. International cooperation

(a) *Settlement of disputes, special missions, good offices, fact-finding, emergency and humanitarian relief services, legal services*

(i) Assisting special rapporteurs, representatives or other designees (thematic and country-oriented) dealing with human rights violations and investigations or fact-finding into reported situations and cases and reporting to the Commission on Human Rights or the General Assembly;

(ii) Assisting ad hoc working groups set up to investigate and report on human rights problems in specific countries and territories, as well as on thematic situations. At present, the following groups exist: the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories, the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, the Working Group to Study Situations which Reveal a Consistent Pattern of Gross Violations of Human Rights and the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention;

(iii) Gathering of factual information and undertaking confidential studies and good offices missions or other mandated exercises, including the organization of meetings, hearings, consultations and field visits, to assist policy-making organs in considering situations of alleged violations of human rights;

(b) *Depositary services*

(i) Handling of approximately 100,000 communications (complaints, petitions, appeals) concerning alleged gross violations of human rights as governed by the procedures of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1503 (XLVIII) and 277 (X) and relevant international instruments. This includes classifying, indexing, preparing summaries and corresponding with the complainants and the States parties concerned and preparation of documentation, including country dossiers, for the use of implementing bodies;

(ii) Handling of approximately 20,000 communications (complaints, petitions, appeals) concerning alleged gross violations of human rights that fall outside existing procedures;

(iii) Handling of 250 reports of States parties and 100 reports from specialized agencies and UNICEF, as well as from non-governmental organizations, concerning human rights;

(iv) Handling of 1,000 communications (case files) submitted to treaty bodies under individual complaint procedures;

(c) *General legal advice and services*. Providing legal advice, including up-to-date case law briefings to all human rights bodies as requested;

(d) *External relations*. Consultations with regional intergovernmental organizations (Council of Europe, OAU, OAS) in respect of individual complaints submitted to United Nations treaty bodies, and with non-governmental organizations on various issues brought to the attention of the implementing bodies under existing procedures for dealing with complaints.

2. Parliamentary services

(a) *Parliamentary documentation*. Two hundred reports:

(i) Nineteen reports to the General Assembly: report of the Human Rights Committee (annual); report of the Committee of the Rights of the Child; report of the Committee against Torture (annual); report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (annual); report on the meeting of chairpersons of treaty bodies (annual); activities of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (annual); 2 reports on the study on the effect of armed

conflict on children; 3 reports of the Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (annual);

(ii) Twenty-one reports, mandated by policy-making organs, to the Commission on Human Rights and the General Assembly on fact-finding or other procedures dealing with alleged violations of human rights, including gathering and analysis of materials, consultations and field missions (1 thematic, 14 country-oriented, 6 on mandates entrusted to the Secretary-General);

(iii) Sixty-three reports to the Commission on Human Rights: confidential reports and statistical data concerning the contents of all communications handled under the 1,503 procedures (annual); monthly summaries of contents of communications about alleged gross violations of human rights (24); and 37 reports, mandated by policy-making organs on fact-finding or other procedures dealing with alleged violations of human rights, including gathering and analysis of materials, consultations and field missions (18 thematic, 7 country-oriented, 12 on mandates entrusted to the Secretary-General);

(iv) Ninety-seven reports to the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on measures taken by States to ratify or accede to international human rights instruments to which they are not yet parties (9); analytical studies for the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee on the Rights of the Child on initial and periodic reports submitted by States parties under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (80); and statistical information relevant to the consideration by the treaty bodies of States parties' reports (8);

(b) *Technical services*

(i) Servicing of the sessions of treaty bodies, their working groups and of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture;

(ii) Processing and submission to the relevant committees of reports of the States parties to international human rights instruments.

3. Published materials

Twenty-seven recurrent publications: *Official Records of the Human Rights Commission* (12 issues); database for the work of the treaty bodies; reports on the status of international human rights instruments (11); *Human Rights Committee Selected Decisions under the Optional Protocol,* volumes 3 and 4; and manual on human rights reporting.

4. Information materials and services

(a) One hundred twenty press releases issued in connection with visits by special rapporteurs and groups as well as in connection with incidents of a particularly critical nature;

(b) One hundred four lectures and seminars relating to international human rights instruments for Governments, non-governmental organizations, specialized agencies and professional associations; and assistance to visitors wishing to discuss their human rights problems.

5. Operational activities

Conduct of human rights activities in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda.

6. Coordination, harmonization and liaison

Two meetings of the chairpersons of bodies established to supervise the implementation of United Nations instruments on human rights; and promoting coordination of activities of treaty bodies with human rights programmes of the specialized agencies.

Subprogramme 2
Elimination and prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities and vulnerable groups

21.28 Emphasis will continue to be placed on the following activities: (a) those envisaged under the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; (b) those aimed at combating racism, racial discrimination and new forms of racism and xenophobia and their consequences, including activities aimed at promoting tolerance; (c) those aimed at the protection of indigenous populations; (d) those aimed at the protection of vulnerable groups, such as children, women, victims of slavery and slavery-like practices, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, conscientious objectors, the extreme poor and the mentally ill; and (e) those aimed at supporting programmes of education and institution-building.

21.29 In addition, the Centre will continue to provide assistance to working groups engaged in the elaboration of draft instruments, principles and guidelines aimed at the protection of the heritage of indigenous people. The Centre will also continue its activities in human rights and scientific and technological developments, in particular the elaboration of new standards relating to scientific development that can affect the mental condition or genetic structure of human beings. Regarding human rights and disability, substantive support will be required from the Centre to participate in the newly established monitoring mechanism for the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Disabled Persons. With respect to prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities, the Centre will have to provide substantive and logistic support for activities relating to peaceful and constructive solutions to situations involving minorities.

Activities

1. Parliamentary services

(a) *Parliamentary documentation*. Sixteen reports: 6 reports to the General Assembly on implementation of the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (annual), the right to development (annual), and the problems and causes of discrimination against HIV-infected people or people with AIDS (annual); and 10 reports to the Commission on Human Rights on human rights and extreme poverty (annual), population transfer (annual), forced evictions (annual), indigenous people (annual) and treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements concluded between States and indigenous people (annual);

(b) *Technical services*. Servicing of the session of the Commission on Human Rights and sessions of its working groups; the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations; two meetings of the working group on the draft declaration of the rights of indigenous populations and two technical meetings on indigenous people.

2. Published materials

Seven recurrent publications on the programme of action to combat racism, studies on minorities (annual), obstacles to the realization of economic, social and cultural rights (annual) and adequate housing (annual).

3. Coordination, harmonization and liaison

Liaison with agencies and programmes of the United Nations system and meetings with the non-governmental organizations involved in human rights questions.

Subprogramme 3
Advisory services and technical cooperation

21.30 During the biennium 1996-1997 activities will be carried out at the request of Member States and will focus on the establishment and strengthening of regional and national infrastructures for the promotion and protection of human rights under the rule of law. They will focus, as well, on the furtherance of the goals of the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights, through the production of human rights publications and information materials, meetings, seminars and observances, and external relations and outreach activities.

Activities

1. International cooperation

External relations. Distribution of information and reference materials on a regular basis to national authorities, United Nations bodies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, the media, regional and national institutions, academic institutions and interested individuals.

2. Parliamentary services

Parliamentary documentation. Twenty-four reports: 18 reports to the Commission on Human Rights and General Assembly; 6 reports on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights (2 to the General Assembly and 4 to the Commission on Human Rights); 1 report of the Secretary-General on human rights in the administration of justice to the General Assembly; 3 reports on the world public information campaign on human rights (1 to the General Assembly and 2 to the Commission on Human Rights); 4 reports of the special representative on Cambodia (2 to the General Assembly, 2 to the Commission on Human Rights); 4 reports of the special representative on Somalia (2 to the General Assembly, 2 to the Commission on Human Rights); 6 reports to the Commission on Human Rights: reports of the independent expert on Guatemala (2); reports of the independent experts on El Salvador (2); and reports of the Secretary-General on advisory services and technical assistance in the field of human rights (2).

3. Published materials

Twenty-nine recurrent publications. Four issues of the *United Nations Yearbook on Human Rights;* four issues of the *Status of Human Rights International Instruments;* four *Study Series;* eight *Fact Sheets on human rights;* four issues of proceedings of conferences and workshops; two issues of a general report on the substantive activities of the Commission on Human Rights; one issue of the *Compilation of Human Rights Teaching Curricula;* and two issues of the *Journal on Human Rights.*

4. Information materials and services

(a) Forty press releases in connection with visits of independent experts or special representatives on visits *in situ;*

(b) One hundred formal briefings, lectures and seminars relating to the international human rights instruments, directed to Governments, non-governmental organizations, specialized agencies and the public;

(c) Handling of 4,000 individual requests for information from Governments, national institutions, human rights institutions, universities, non-governmental organizations and the general public;

(d) Establishment of a resource library, documentation and information service within the Centre for Human Rights to service members of policy-making bodies, the secretariat and the public.

5. Operational activities

(a) Advisory services at the request of Member States on implementation of international human rights standards and norms at the national level, including specific human rights issues such as elaboration of civil and criminal codes, the phenomenon of enforced or involuntary disappearances, torture, human rights education and reporting obligations, needs assessment and preparation of country programmes;

(b) *Group training*. Thirty-two seminars, workshops and training courses on strengthening national institutions and attitudes in favour of human rights and enhancing the ability of nations to ensure the largest possible promotion and protection of human rights; annual fellowship programme; and annual internship programme;

(c) *Field projects*. Twenty-five technical cooperation projects.

6. Coordination, harmonization and liaison

Two meetings of all specialized agencies and other United Nations organs to review and discuss ongoing activities in the areas of information education, technical assistance and training in the field of human rights.

Subprogramme 4
Research, studies and standard-setting

21.31 The objectives of this subprogramme are to study human rights issues for United Nations human rights organs, to elaborate international human rights standards for adoption by those organs and to review the implementation of certain standards.

21.32 During the last two years, a number of new studies were initiated upon the decision of the Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, including studies relating to economic, social and cultural rights, the question of contemporary forms of slavery and related issues, and certain issues concerning the administration of justice. In addition, the Working Group on the Right to Development and two informal open-ended working groups relating to the Convention on the Rights of the Child were established in the context of standard-setting activities.

21.33 Based on the decision taken by the human rights organs, in particular the Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, efforts will continue to further the study of human rights issues to elaborate international human rights standards for adoption by those organs and to review the implementation of certain standards. These studies, reviews and standard-setting activities will deal with issues in the field of administration of justice, the right to development, contemporary forms of slavery and economic, social and cultural rights.

Activities

1. Parliamentary services

(a) *Parliamentary documentations*. Forty-two reports: five reports to the General Assembly on genuine elections (annual), national institutions and self-determination (annual); 23 reports to the Commission on Human Rights on the draft optional protocol to the Convention against Torture (annual), the draft declaration on rights and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms (annual), the draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child in armed conflicts (annual), draft guidelines for a possible optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (annual), computerized personal data files (annual), application of international standards concerning the human rights of detained juveniles (annual), national institutions (annual), programme of action on child labour (annual), state of emergency (annual); unilateral coercive measures (annual), environment (annual) and science and technology; 14 reports to the Subcommission on Prevention and Protection of Minorities on child labour and debt bondage (annual), compensation of victims (annual), gross and large-scale violation of human rights (annual), human rights and humanitarian assistance (annual), impunity (annual), contemporary forms of slavery (annual), and states of emergency (annual).

(b) *Technical services*. Servicing the international workshop of the national institutions for promotion and protection of human rights; meetings of the national institutions coordinating committees; meetings of the seminar of experts on states of emergency; the sessions of five working groups of the

Commission on Human Rights; the open-ended working group on the rationalization of the work of the Commission; the open-ended working group on the draft declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms; the open-ended working groups on the draft protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; and the sessions of three working groups of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; the working group on contemporary forms of slavery; the working group on administration of justice and compensation to the victims of violation of human rights; and the working group on fair trial.

2. Coordination, harmonization and liaison

Liaison with the representatives of Governments, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and international and non-governmental organizations involved in human rights questions.

Resource requirements (at current rates)

Posts

21.34 The estimated requirements of $29,372,900 reflect a growth of $3,634,900 due to (a) delayed impact ($3,321,100) of the establishment of 24 new posts in 1994-1995 and of 12 temporary posts (8 for Cambodia field office and 4 in connection with the Vienna Programme of Action) approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 49/219, section III; and (b) redeployment to this programme from executive direction and management of one D-2 post, which is also proposed for downgrading to D-1, in order to head the International Instruments Branch ($313,800). This would ensure that each of the five branches of the Centre is headed at the D-1 level. It is also proposed to convert the 12 temporary posts approved in 1994-1995 into established posts, since the functions of those posts are of a recurrent nature.

Other staff costs

21.35 The requirements of $2,186,600, reflecting a decrease of $1,594,600, include provisions for general temporary assistance ($2,111,100) and overtime ($75,500). Under general temporary assistance, a provision of $2,111,100 would be required for (a) fact-finding and special procedures, including the activities mandated by the Economic and Social Council; (b) the Cambodia field office for locally recruited personnel; (c) human rights activities in Rwanda for the monitors; and (d) assistance during peak periods in connection with the preparation of secretariat studies, reports, summaries and analyses. The reduction of $1,594,600 relates to funds that were provided initially in connection with the human rights programme in Cambodia and the Vienna Programme of Action before the General Assembly decided to approve the related posts. The provision for overtime ($75,500) relates to secretarial support during peak periods of work of the Centre for Human Rights.

Consultants and experts

21.36 The provision proposed ($143,600) would be required for specialized outside expertise relating to preparation of studies and reports in the following areas: (a) activities mandated by the Economic and Social Council ($73,200); (b) the Cambodia field office ($40,400); and (c) standard-setting and advisory services ($30,000).

Travel

21.37 It is estimated that a provision of $4,225,200 (including $2,856,700 for travel of representatives and $1,368,500 for travel of staff), reflecting a growth of $824,500 ($811,200 for travel of representatives and $13,300 for travel of staff), would be required. This would cover travel of special rapporteurs and special representatives as mandated by the legislative organs; travel of staff accompanying special rapporteurs and special representatives and other bodies in investigative and fact-finding missions as approved by the Economic and Social Council; and implementation of advisory services and technical assistance programmes and attendance at seminars and workshops organized by the Centre. The proposed growth relates to the increased requirements resulting from the mandates of the Economic and Social Council.

21.38 This overall provision for travel is distributed as follows: (a) activities mandated by the Economic and Social Council: $3,347,900 (including $2,518,800 for travel of representatives and $829,100 for travel

of staff); (b) the Cambodia field office: $160,100 (including $63,000 for travel of the special rapporteur and $97,100 for travel of staff); (c) human rights activities in Rwanda: $276,200 (including $120,000 for travel of the special rapporteur and $156,200 for travel of staff); (d) travel in connection with the programmed activities of the Centre: $310,000 (including $23,900 for travel of representatives and $286,100 for travel of staff); and (e) activities relating to the Vienna Programme of Action: $131,000 for travel of representatives.

Contractual services

21.39 It is estimated that $421,800, reflecting a growth of $136,000, would be required for (a) external printing in connection with the publication programme of the Centre for Human Rights, which includes 12 issues of the *Official Records of the Human Rights Committee;* 11 reports on the status of international human rights instruments; 2 volumes of *Human Rights Committee Selected Decisions under the Optional Protocol;* 4 issues of *United Nations Yearbook on Human Rights;* 8 *Fact Sheets,* and a number of other recurrent and non-recurrent publications ($283,700); (b) contractual external translation under activities mandated by the Economic and Social Council ($2,100); and (c) data-processing services in connection with the computerization programme of the Centre for Human Rights ($136,000).

General operating expenses

21.40 The total estimated provision ($471,900) includes $120,500 for rental of premises; $40,000 for utilities; $7,500 for rental of data-processing equipment; $97,100 for communications; $24,000 for maintenance of furniture and office equipment; $33,000 for maintenance of office automation equipment; and $149,800 for miscellaneous services. The reduction of $770,000 is due mainly to the reduction of requirements for the activities of the Centre mandated by the Economic and Social Council relating to the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia ($803,000), offset in part by an additional provision of $33,000 for the maintenance of office automation equipment.

Supplies and materials

21.41 The estimated requirements ($57,800), reflecting a decrease of $11,700, would cover the cost of supplies for data-processing equipment and office supplies in the Cambodia field office ($40,600) and in the Centre for Human Rights ($17,200).

Equipment

21.42 The estimated requirements under this heading ($175,500) would cover the cost of equipment for the Cambodia field office ($59,800) and of the data-processing equipment under computerization programme of the Centre for Human Rights ($115,700).

Fellowships, grants, contributions

21.43 A provision of $61,900 is proposed for three seminars on the right to food, social security and trade unions.

D. Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus

Table 21.11 Summary by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Other staff costs	527.0	772.5	(321.8)	(41.6)	450.7	23.5	474.2
Travel	0.3	1.3	(1.3)	(100.0)	—	—	—
Contractual services	7.6	11.1	(6.9)	(62.1)	4.2	0.2	4.4
General operating expenses	82.1	96.4	115.2	119.5	211.6	11.0	222.6
Supplies and materials	6.8	12.2	(1.8)	(14.7)	10.4	0.6	11.0
Fellowships, grants, contributions	—	20.6	(20.6)	(100.0)	—	—	—
Total	**623.8**	**914.1**	**(237.2)**	**(25.9)**	**676.9**	**35.3**	**712.2**

21.44 The Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus was established in April 1981 by agreement between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities in Cyprus. The Committee is composed of a member appointed by each of the two communities and a third member selected by the International Committee of the Red Cross and appointed by the Secretary-General. The decisions of the Committee on Missing Persons are taken by consensus to the extent possible. In case of disagreement, the third member consults the other two members in an attempt to bridge their views and reach consensus.

21.45 By its resolutions 36/164 of 16 December 1981 and 37/181 of 17 December 1982, the General Assembly welcomed the establishment of the Committee on Missing Persons and urged the Committee to proceed without delay in carrying out its mandate.

21.46 The Committee did not begin its work until May 1984 after having agreed on its procedural rules. Since then, however, differences of view on the basis for concluding the cases has prevented the Committee from making progress. The Secretary-General has on a number of occasions expressed his concern to both communities about the lack of progress and has made specific proposals for overcoming the existing difficulties.

21.47 As indicated above, the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus consists of one representative of each of the two communities and a third member. Each of the members is entitled to have up to two assistants and the United Nations is responsible only for the expenses of the third member, his two assistants and the miscellaneous operating expenses of their office. At its fifty-first session, the Commission on Human Rights decided to postpone the debate under agenda item 12 (a) entitled "Question on human rights in Cyprus" to its fifty-second session, it being understood that action required by previous resolutions of the Commission on that subject would continue to remain operative (decision 1995/113).

Resource requirements (at current rates)

Other staff costs

21.48 A provision of $450,700, reflecting a decrease of $321,800, is proposed for other personnel costs relating to the fees, travel costs and subsistence allowance of the third member to spend up to 190 working days with the Committee each year, primarily in Cyprus, but also in Geneva and New York, and his two assistants. The third member is paid a daily fee for each working day plus subsistence allowance. The two assistants are paid fixed monthly fees at approximately the equivalent of Geneva-based staff members (one at the P-4 and one at the P-3 level), plus subsistence allowance when in Cyprus. The decrease of $321,800 results from the elimination of the provision for general temporary assistance relating to General Service staff to assist the Committee and the reduction of time spent by the third member and the assistants in Cyprus ($260,300), and the lower number of trips of the third member between Larnaca and Geneva and to New York for consultations ($61,500).

Contractual services

21.49 The provision under this heading of $4,200, reflecting a decrease of $6,900, relates to the services of a précis writer engaged on a contractual basis for a limited number of hours each month to service the meetings of the Committee.

General operating expenses

21.50 The estimated requirements of $211,600, reflecting a growth of $115,200, would cover the rental and maintenance costs of the premises occupied by the Committee in Cyprus ($22,600); the costs of utilities for premises ($6,800); the rental of furniture and equipment ($33,000); the costs of communications ($37,800); official functions ($1,800); and miscellaneous services ($109,600). The increase of $115,200 is due mainly to an increase under communications ($17,100) and miscellaneous services ($98,100) to provide for the locally recruited personnel previously financed under temporary assistance.

Supplies and materials

21.51 The estimated requirements of $10,400 relate to stationery and office supplies and subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals for the Committee.

United Nations A/50/6 (Sect. 22)

General Assembly
Fiftieth session

12 April 1995

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997*

Part VI Human rights and humanitarian affairs

Section 22
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Contents

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Overview 1

* The present document contains section 22 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997. The complete proposed programme budget will subsequently be issued in final printed form as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/50/6/Rev.1).

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Section 22
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Overview

22.1 The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was established by the General Assembly in its resolution 319 A (IV) of 3 December 1949 and its statute was approved by the Assembly in resolution 428 (V) of 14 December 1950. Subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Executive Committee of UNHCR have called on the Office, in the context of its basic mandate, to assist other groups of persons regarded as falling within the competence of the High Commissioner.

22.2 The overall objective of UNHCR is to provide international protection to refugees and to seek durable solutions to refugee problems. On the one hand, UNHCR is required to safeguard the fundamental principles of asylum and non-refoulement and to ensure that the basic rights of refugees are respected and that they are treated in a decent and humane manner. On the other hand, UNHCR has had to develop, at the request of the General Assembly and the Governments concerned, substantial material assistance programmes to meet refugee needs. In complex humanitarian emergencies UNHCR also contributes to the provision of humanitarian assistance.

22.3 The UNHCR programme of work during the biennium 1996-1997, in varying and largely unpredictable situations, can be summarized as follows: (a) to promote further accession to international instruments relating to the status of refugees or otherwise benefiting refugees; (b) to ensure the effective implementation of refugee rights, especially those of women and children, through the widest possible observance by States of internationally accepted standards for the treatment of refugees; (c) to promote and disseminate the principles of refugee law; (d) to develop contingency planning and emergency preparedness and response capabilities so as to respond effectively to refugee situations and to be able to contribute effectively to the United Nations coordinated response to complex humanitarian situations; and (e) to search for durable solutions to refugee situations.

22.4 The Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957 to advise the High Commissioner in the exercise of his/her functions and to approve the use of extrabudgetary funds made available to the High Commissioner, meets annually and consists of representatives of 55 member countries. The Committee is assisted by the Subcommittee of the Whole on the International Protection of Refugees, in the analysis of technical and legal aspects of the protection of refugees, and by the Subcommittee on Administrative and Financial Matters in its consideration of the managerial, financial and administrative aspects of its work. Reports on the sessions of the Executive Committee are submitted to the General Assembly as addenda to the reports of the High Commissioner.

22.5 UNHCR provides overall direction, supervision and management in the implementation of the activities outlined below. The Office is responsible for the implementation of five subprogrammes of programme 36, International protection of and assistance to refugees, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, as revised (A/47/6/Rev.1).

22.6 Within the programme of work, the estimated percentage distribution of resources among subprogrammes would be as follows:

	Regular budget	*Extra-budgetary*
	(percentage)	
Subprogramme 1 International instruments relating to the status of refugees or otherwise benefiting refugees	0.5	0.2
Subprogramme 2 Effective implementation of refugee rights	0.6	0.2
Subprogramme 3 Promotion and dissemination of principles of refugee law	0.5	0.2
Subprogramme 4 Emergency response and relief, care and maintenance	68.1	69.4
Subprogramme 5 Durable solutions	30.3	30.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

22.7 Owing to the nature of the programme, no designation of priority was given by the General Assembly.

Table 22.1 **Summary of requirements**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

Object of expenditure	*1992-1993 expenditures*	*1994-1995 appropriations*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*1996-1997 estimates*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
Posts	41 655.1	48 572.7	—	—	48 572.7	3 484.5	52 057.2
Total	**41 655.1**	**48 572.7**	**—**	**—**	**48 572.7**	**3 484.5**	**52 057.2**

(2) *Extrabudgetary resources*

1992-1993 expenditures	*1994-1995 estimates*	*Object of expenditure*	*1996-1997 estimates*
79 173.2	116 222.0	Posts	119 182.8
4 110.9	3 660.0	Other staff costs	8 459.4
1 258.7	4 379.1	Consultants and experts	4 063.0
9 124.2	16 253.0	Travel	17 291.4
6 302.3	7 438.4	Contractual services	8 580.6
13 532.5	19 894.5	General operating expenses	22 076.8
2 173.6	2 915.9	Supplies and materials	3 073.8
4 618.3	11 304.9	Furniture	6 313.8
10 114.6	17 005.6	Other expenditure	17 660.6
2 248 507.7	2 271 250.5	Operational activities	2 210 183.6
2 378 916.0	**2 470 323.9**		**2 416 885.8**
2 420 571.1	**2 518 896.6**		**2 468 943.0**

Table 22.2 **Post requirements**

Organizational unit: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

	Established posts		*Temporary posts*					
	Regular budget		*Regular budget*		*Extrabudgetary resources*		*Total*	
	1994-1995	*1996-1997*	*1994-1995*	*1996-1997*	*1994-1995*	*1996-1997*	*1994-1995*	*1996-1997*
Professional category and above								
USG	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
ASG	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
D-2	2	2	—	—	13	16	15	18
D-1	10	10	—	—	45	49	55	59
P-5	19	19	—	—	118	128	137	147
P-4/3	41	41	—	—	808	972	849	1 013
P-2/1	15	15	—	—	190	204	205	219
Total	**89**	**89**	**—**	**—**	**1 174**	**1 369**	**1 263**	**1 458**
General Service category								
Principal level	4	4	—	—	42	42	46	46
Other levels	151	151	—	—	251	283	402	434
Total	**155**	**155**	**—**	**—**	**293**	**325**	**448**	**480**
Other categories								
Local level	—	—	—	—	2 501	3 303	2 501	3 303
Total	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**2 501**	**3 303**	**2 501**	**3 303**
Grand total	**244**	**244**	**—**	**—**	**3 968**	**4 997**	**4 212**	**5 241**

22.8 The programme of work is implemented at UNHCR headquarters by the Executive Office, the Divisions of International Protection; External Relations; Controller and Management Services; Programmes and Operational Support; Human Resources Management; and five regional bureaux. In the field, the programme is implemented by some 210 offices. Fourteen regional representatives and 103 country representatives act on behalf of the High Commissioner in all aspects of the Office's activities in the country or countries to which they are accredited.

Programme of work

International protection

Subprogramme 1
International instruments relating to the status of refugees or otherwise benefiting refugees

22.9 The objectives of this subprogramme are to promote further acceptance of the existing documents; to elaborate new international or regional instruments; and to encourage and review the inclusion of provisions favourable to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in general international and regional instruments as well as in national legislation.

22.10 Progress towards the achievement of the above objectives is reflected in the number of States that have acceded to the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and/or its 1967 Protocol, which increased to 127 as at 30 November 1994. At the same date, 18 States had acceded to the European Agreement of 20 April 1959 on the abolition of visas for refugees, and 10 States to the European Agreement of 16 October 1980 on the transfer of responsibility for refugees. While the accession rate to those instruments could be considered satisfactory, accessions to other instruments such as the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1957 Agreement relating to Refugee Seamen require further efforts.

Activities

1. International cooperation

(a) Promotion of a wider acceptance by States of the basic refugee instruments and related international conventions beneficial to the protection of refugees, returnees and displaced persons, and, where applicable, the withdrawal of the geographical limitation and other reservations made by States upon becoming parties to the 1951 Convention;

(b) Elaboration of additional international instruments for the benefit of refugees. There is also a continuing need for consultations between UNHCR and Governments to encourage and review initiatives to include provisions favourable to refugees and returnees in general international and regional instruments as well as in national legislation.

2. Parliamentary services

Substantive services: substantive and technical services will be provided to the annual sessions of the Executive Committee and meetings of the Subcommittee of the Whole on the International Protection of Refugees.

3. Published material

An estimated 1,600 pages of treaty texts and explanatory documentation in the form of a revised new edition of the collection of international instruments, including the management of a database for the maintenance and publication of records of accession, declarations and reservations made by States to the international instruments concerning refugees, as well as promotional material.

Subprogramme 2
Effective implementation of refugee rights

22.11 Through this subprogramme UNHCR will continue to pursue the effective implementation by States of the provisions contained in the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol together with efforts undertaken in accordance with subprogramme 1. Where refugee problems arise in countries not parties to either the 1951 Convention or the 1967 Protocol, UNHCR action will be directed towards ensuring that refugees receive

as favourable a legal status as possible, that they are treated in accordance with relevant principles of general international law and established principles of human rights, and that, at the minimum, they are protected against refoulement.

22.12 Other related objectives will aim at improving the protection of refugee women and refugee children. As regards refugee women, in addition to assuring their better protection, one goal continues to be promoting their participation, as agents and as beneficiaries, in the planning and implementation of protection programmes. Concerning refugee children, the objective is to ensure that their special protection needs, particularly those of unaccompanied minors, are met.

Activities

1. International cooperation

(a) In States not parties to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees that face large-scale influxes of refugees and displaced persons, UNHCR efforts include the protection and material assistance to refugees and displaced persons. Work will also aim to encourage States to adopt legislation for the protection of refugees, to strengthen existing laws, policies and programmes in that regard and to ensure their full implementation;

(b) At the invitation of the Governments of refugees' countries of origin, UNHCR works through legal assistance, mediation, dialogue and monitoring to facilitate the successful reintegration of returnees;

(c) Seeking the participation of Governments, UNHCR will take initiatives for refugee women in the areas of leadership and skills training, legal awareness, education, and, in particular, in the area of reproductive health;

(d) Efforts will also be addressed to the special needs of refugee children, particularly in relation to their health, nutrition and education, and for the prompt registration, tracing and family reunion of unaccompanied children, as well as to safeguard the security of refugee children and to ensure that they are not recruited into the military or other forces.

2. Published material

(a) Parliamentary documentation: two reports to the Executive Committee;

(b) Elaboration and dissemination of guidelines on the prevention of and response to sexual violence against refugees; and care of refugee children;

(c) Issuance of travel documents in various languages to assist Governments in implementing the rights of refugees under the existing international instruments, and of refugee identity cards to assist in refugee census and identification operations of resident refugee populations; and the facilitation of national documentation for returnees.

3. Operational activities

UNHCR will continue to provide legal counselling and representation facilities so as to ensure that refugees are able to benefit from the standards laid down in international instruments and from the relevant provisions of national legislation, and will intervene, as appropriate, with national authorities to prevent violations of those standards.

Subprogramme 3
Promotion and dissemination of principles of refugee law

22.13 The objectives of this subprogramme are (a) to enhance the understanding for human rights law and the causes for displacement; (b) to promote an increased understanding of the special position of refugees, returnees and displaced persons; (c) to create a climate of opinion favourable to the strengthening of their legal status; and (d) to promote a wider knowledge of the principles of international protection, with particular emphasis on the refugee law training of staff of Governments and non-governmental organizations.

22.14 Although there has been an increased awareness of refugee problems, further efforts are still required to disseminate as widely as possible information concerning those problems and knowledge of refugee law, law teaching to take into account the new area of prevention, particularly in view of the recent large-scale influxes and intercontinental movements of refugees, as well as repatriations of other groups of refugees. By enhancing understanding for refugee and human rights law as well as the causes for displacement through training courses in the country of origin, the compulsion for persons to leave their country of origin might be reduced. In addition, with the progressive development of refugee law as a branch of international law, it is important to promote further the teaching of refugee law and international protection principles as a field of academic study.

Activities

1. Published material

(a) Issuance of approximately 20 publications and studies in various languages in the field of refugee law, including reports of seminars and meetings; lectures and background papers; and assistance in the publication of an independent international journal of refugee law;

(b) *Technical material*. Establishment and maintenance of databases on international and national legislation and case law.

2. Information materials and services

Particular attention will be given to the production and dissemination of booklets, films and video tapes, press releases, radio broadcasts and tapes of news and documentary and feature programmes, as well as the organization of exhibits, guided tours, lectures, seminars and special events.

3. Operational activities

(a) *Group training, including seminars and workshops*. About 80 seminars at the national, regional and international level for the in-depth examination of new legal problems in the field of international protection and/or for the review and development of existing standards; special priority will be given to training workshops at the regional and national levels for government officials responsible for the legal/protection aspects of refugee problems, particularly in those States which have more recently, or not yet, become parties to the international refugee instruments;

(b) One annual course on refugee law, in coordination with the International Institute of Humanitarian Law (San Remo, Italy);

(c) A series of regional protection seminars conducted for UNHCR staff in order to follow up on the findings and recommendations of the report of the Working Group on International Protection;

(d) Six conferences and round tables in cooperation with other institutions on specific topics.

4. Coordination, harmonization and liaison

(a) Cooperation and liaison with other United Nations bodies will be strengthened with a view to sharing ideas, information, experience and documentation. Cooperation with non-governmental organizations will also be strengthened in order to stimulate and strengthen their interest in refugee law and international protection. Joint efforts in training refugee advocacy lawyers and other refugee law practitioners will be particularly important in that respect;

(b) Consultations will be held with ministries of education and officials of institutions of higher learning with a view to promoting the introduction of courses on refugee law in the relevant curricula.

Subprogramme 4
Emergency response and relief, care and maintenance

22.15 The objectives of the subprogramme fall into two general categories:

(a) To provide relief to refugees in emergency situations and, in particular, to focus on the special needs of women and children through projects, organization of special seminars and research programmes, and provision of guidance at the policy level to ensure that women's and children's needs are integrated into assistance and protection programmes; to promote efficiency and effectiveness of emergency preparedness and response to new refugee situations; and to participate, at the invitation of the Secretary-General, in special humanitarian operations for which UNHCR has particular expertise and experience;

(b) To promote the development and implementation of intermediate assistance measures, pending the identification of durable solutions, with the ultimate aim of enabling refugee groups and individuals to become self-supporting in the country of first asylum in order to contain the need for prolonged care and maintenance programmes and to lessen the financial burden on the host Government and on the international community.

22.16 The activities addressed in this subprogramme embrace refugees in an initial emergency influx and those in ongoing refugee situations. In the first category, there are the large numbers of asylum-seekers, either individuals or groups, who have been forced to flee from their countries of origin. Usually these persons leave in conditions of severe personal and family deprivation, including loss of or separation from family members, property and means of livelihood, and they therefore find themselves in a destitute state in countries of first asylum. The provision of basic relief assistance to such persons, with special attention given to the specific needs of women and children, is of paramount importance in the initial phase of a refugee crisis.

22.17 After the emergency phase has passed, the role of UNHCR is to provide ongoing care and maintenance to refugees while searching for durable solutions to their situation. Such assistance may include the provision of food, transportation, shelter, water, health services, sanitation, clothing, household utensils and basic education. Whenever feasible, programmes also include vocational training or small income-generating activities to prepare refugees for a more productive life and promote a reasonable degree of self-reliance. The aim, then, is greater refugee participation in programmes aimed at self-sufficiency and preparation for the anticipated durable solutions. In these programmes, the potential contribution of refugee women as agents in their planning and implementation is emphasized. Such protection and assistance may also be extended to displaced persons where appropriate and in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions.

Activities

1. International cooperation

During past bienniums and in cooperation with Governments of asylum or donor countries, UNHCR has responded to emergency refugee situations and has implemented care and maintenance programmes. In the biennium 1996-1997, UNHCR will continue such activities and will also enhance its capacities so as to be able to make an effective contribution in addressing refugee situations.

2. Parliamentary services

(a) *Parliamentary documentation*. Two reports on the overall results of operations to the General Assembly at its fifty-first and fifty-second sessions, through the Economic and Social Council and the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme;

(b) *Substantive services*. Substantive and technical services will be provided to the meetings of the Subcommittee on Administrative and Financial Matters in analysing the activities of the subprogramme.

3. Operational activities

Continued provision of emergency management training to participating Governments and non-governmental organizations acting as implementing partners, and to UNHCR staff; and the improvement of core materials for the emergency management training programme.

4. Coordination, harmonization and liaison

Cooperation and liaison with the various working groups convened by the United Nations Emergency Coordinator, in particular with the Inter-agency Standing Committee, and with WFP in providing food for refugee/returnee situations and other situations in which UNHCR involvement is requested. Means of greater cooperation are being addressed with UNICEF, UNDP, and the International Organization for Migration in matters relating to the movement of refugees and relevant public information programmes.

Subprogramme 5
Durable solutions

22.18 The objectives of the subprogramme are to promote the durable solutions of voluntary repatriation, local integration and resettlement, and, in relation to the two preferred solutions of voluntary repatriation and local integration, to encourage an appropriate contribution on the part of development agencies in assuring those solutions.

22.19 The most appropriate durable solution to large-scale refugee situations continues to be voluntary repatriation. Voluntary repatriation usually requires assistance to satisfy the immediate needs of returnees as well as short-term rehabilitation and reconstruction initiatives to enable the returnees to attain a standard of living and self-sufficiency comparable to that of the local population. In addition, long-term development assistance may be needed in the country of origin to facilitate the reintegration of returnees. Appropriate development projects and initiatives, implemented by the host Government with development agencies' support and UNHCR involvement, aim at facilitating the integration of returnees in their country of origin.

22.20 As long as voluntary repatriation is not possible, local integration in the country of first asylum is the next preferred durable solution, which implies a full integration of the refugees in the host country. UNHCR assists host countries in identifying, appraising, planning and developing local integration schemes, both rural and urban, to create socio-economically viable communities where refugees can meet their basic needs and fully integrate into local economies.

22.21 Resettlement in third countries continues to be the durable solution resorted to for individual refugees or refugee groups for whom neither voluntary repatriation nor local integration in the country of first asylum will guarantee a secure, stable and dignified future. These criteria derive not only from conditions in the country of origin but also from those in the country of first asylum where temporary asylum may be granted on condition that resettlement to a third country will be undertaken as soon as possible or ethnic, political or economic reasons may render local integration impossible. Of all the three durable solutions, resettlement invariably involves the greatest upheaval and poses the greatest challenge in readjustment terms for the individuals concerned.

Activities

1. International cooperation

(a) In the case of voluntary repatriation, UNHCR seeks to establish tripartite commissions made up of representatives of the country of asylum, the country of origin and UNHCR so as to work out the conditions under which a voluntary repatriation will take place;

(b) In the search for solutions through local integration, UNHCR will continue to assist host countries in identifying, appraising, planning and developing local rural and urban settlement schemes, the ultimate objective being to assist refugees so that their basic needs can be met and so that they can thus be fully integrated into local communities;

(c) In relation to resettlement, UNHCR consults with Governments and international and national organizations in establishing refugee resettlement quotas and in preparing and arranging the movement of refugees to countries of permanent asylum, and of assessing the professional and socio-economic potential of the refugees to be resettled in order to facilitate their integration in resettlement countries.

2. Parliamentary services

(a) *Parliamentary documentation*. Two reports on the overall results in achieving durable solutions to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council and the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme;

(b) *Substantive services*. Substantive and technical services will be provided to the meetings of the Subcommittee on Administrative and Financial Matters in examining matters relating to durable solutions.

3. Coordination, harmonization and liaison

Of the durable solutions, voluntary repatriation to developing countries of origin needs to be facilitated by developmental efforts in the areas to which refugees return. The High Commissioner has played a catalytic role in cooperating with development agencies to complement ongoing assistance or in phasing out her assistance once durable solutions have been reached.

Resource requirements (at current rates)

22.22 In accordance with article 20 in the statute of UNHCR, no expenditure other than administrative expenditures relating to the functioning of the Office of the High Commissioner is borne by the budget of the United Nations and all other expenditures relating to the activities of the High Commissioner are financed by voluntary contributions. While the statute does not define what is meant by "administrative expenditures", the term, based on a definition offered by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in a report submitted to the Assembly at its seventh session (see A/2157, part III), has been interpreted to mean expenses other than operational expenses and the related management costs.

22.23 The proposals for the biennium 1996-1997 reflect the continuation of the current arrangement whereby the regular budget would finance 244 posts, 89 in the Professional category and above and 155 at the General Service level, as detailed in table 22.2.

United Nations A/50/6 (Sect. 23)

General Assembly
Fiftieth session

12 April 1995

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997*

Part VI Human rights and humanitarian affairs

Section 23
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

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* The present document contains section 23 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997. The complete proposed programme budget will subsequently be issued in final printed form as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/50/6/Rev.1).

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Section 23
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

Overview

23.1 The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) was established by the General Assembly by its resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949 as a separate entity within the United Nations system; its present mandate is extended until June 1996. By its resolution 3331 B (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, the General Assembly decided that the expenses relating to the emoluments of international staff in the service of UNRWA, which would otherwise have been charged to voluntary contributions, should be provided for under the regular budget of the United Nations with effect from 1 January 1975 for the duration of the Agency's mandate. It has been assumed that the programme will be continued during the biennium 1996-1997.

23.2 With the establishment of the Palestinian Authority in the Gaza Strip and the Jericho area and the anticipated extension of self-rule to the rest of the West Bank, UNRWA entered a new era in its relationship with the Palestinian people. In addition to maintaining the services it has provided for over 40 years, the Agency will begin a process of preparing for the eventual hand-over of its installations, services and programmes to the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The move of UNRWA headquarters from Vienna to the Gaza Strip is scheduled to take place by the end of 1995.

23.3 The overall strategy for the coming biennium will continue to be to provide needed assistance to the Palestine refugees until the problem can be resolved in accordance with the relevant resolution of the General Assembly. That assistance involves the provision of essential education, health and relief and social services to eligible Palestine refugees living in Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The ability of the Agency to provide this assistance is entirely dependent on sufficient voluntarily contributed funds being made available to it annually.

23.4 The implementation of the overall strategy will involve the provision of:

(a) Education services: to meet the basic educational needs of Palestine refugees and to enhance their educational opportunities;

(b) Health services: to meet the refugees' basic health needs and improve their overall state of health;

(c) Relief and social services: to provide refugees with assistance in meeting their needs, in maintaining a reasonable standard of existence and in improving their capacity to become more self-reliant, thereby reducing their dependence on such assistance.

23.5 Since 1982, the Agency has provided emergency assistance to Palestine refugees affected by the political turmoil in Lebanon. Similar emergency services have been furnished to refugees in the West Bank and Gaza Strip since the beginning of 1988. In addition, the Agency has initiated an expanded programme of assistance in order to improve social and economic conditions for the refugees in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. All three programmes, including extra staff costs, are funded mainly from specially solicited voluntary funds.

23.6 Following the signing of the Declaration of Principles and following consultations with the Palestinian leadership and UNRWA's major donors and host Governments, the Agency introduced its Peace Implementation Programme on 6 October 1993. Peace Implementation Programme projects for the West

Bank and Gaza Strip were developed to achieve the goals set forth by the Secretary-General's task force in its report entitled "Supporting the transition: an immediate response of the United Nations to the interim period in the West Bank and Gaza Strip". Because UNRWA had repeatedly emphasized the importance of including Palestine refugees living in Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic in the benefits of peace, the Peace Implementation Programme was extended to those areas of operation as well.

23.7 Under the Peace Implementation Programme, the Agency aims to improve basic physical and social service infrastructure, particularly in those sectors where UNRWA was already playing a significant role, such as education, health and environmental sanitation, relief and social services, and income-generating activities. UNRWA took care to ensure that projects under the Programme would create employment opportunities for Palestinians. It is estimated that in the West Bank and Gaza Strip over 600 new jobs have already been created as a result of the introduction of the programmes.

23.8 By 30 June 1994, nearly $187 million in proposals had been prepared under the Peace Implementation Programme for projects Agency wide. Approximately $122 million in projects had been identified for the West Bank ($46 million) and Gaza Strip ($76 million). The remainder, $65 million, was for projects in Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic. Donors had committed $30 million towards projects in the West Bank, $48 million for projects in the Gaza Strip, and over $10 million for projects in Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic.

23.9 In accordance with General Assembly resolution 302 (IV), UNESCO and WHO entered into agreements with UNRWA under the terms of which those organizations assumed responsibility for the technical aspects of the Agency's education and health subprogrammes. UNESCO makes available the services of the UNRWA Director of Education, as well as nine other UNESCO specialists, and WHO provides the Director of Health and five other WHO specialists on a non-reimbursable basis. In addition, one staff member is funded by the Government of Switzerland. The Agency currently employs a total of 82 international extrabudgetary staff under all sources and approximately 20,600 locally recruited staff, all of whom are paid out of the voluntary contributions at its disposal for operational activities.

Table 23.1 **Summary of requirements by programme**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

Programme	*1992-1993 expenditures*	*1994-1995 appropriations*	*Resource growth* Amount	Percentage	*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*1996-1997 estimates*
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	20 978.4	21 350.3	—	—	21 350.3	2 261.4	23 611.7
Total	**20 978.4**	**21 350.3**	**—**	**—**	**21 350.3**	**2 261.4**	**23 611.7**

(2) *Extrabudgetary resources*

	1992-1993 expenditures	*1994-1995 estimates*	*Source of funds*	*1996-1997 estimates*
			(a) Services in support of:	
			(i) United Nations organizations	
			(ii) Extrabudgetary activities	
			(b) Substantive activities	
	653 697.0	793 704.0	(c) Operational projects UNRWA	894 987.0
Total	**653 697.0**	**793 704.0**		**894 987.0**
Total (1) and (2)	**674 675.4**	**815 054.3**		**918 598.7**

Table 23.2 **Summary by object of expenditure**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

Object of expenditure	*1992-1993 expenditures*	*1994-1995 appropriations*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*1996-1997 estimates*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
Posts	20 972.1	21 328.9	—	—	21 328.9	2 260.4	23 589.3
Other staff costs	6.3	21.4	—	—	21.4	1.0	22.4
Total	**20 978.4**	**21 350.3**	**—**	**—**	**21 350.3**	**2 261.4**	**23 611.7**

(2) *Extrabudgetary resources*

1992-1993 expenditures	*1994-1995 estimates*	*Object of expenditure*	*1996-1997 estimates*
358 142.0	424 045.0	Posts	472 017.0
7 980.0	8 666.0	Other staff costs	9 637.0
4 558.0	7 082.0	Consultants and experts	5 574.0
5 400.0	4 878.0	Travel	5 306.0
18 564.0	25 230.0	Contractual services	31 172.0
22 253.0	32 995.0	General operating expenses	37 509.0
127 079.0	111 865.0	Supplies and materials	110 168.0
13 240.0	26 306.0	Furniture and equipment	32 028.0
44 168.0	105 133.0	Improvements to premises	144 349.0
52 313.0	47 504.0	Other expenditure	47 227.0
653 697.0	**793 704.0**		**894 987.0**
674 675.4	**815 054.3**		**918 598.7**

Table 23.3 **Post requirements**

Organizational unit: United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

	Established posts		*Temporary posts*					
	Regular budget		*Regular budget*		*Extrabudgetary resources*		*Total*	
	1994-1995	*1996-1997*	*1994-1995*	*1996-1997*	*1994-1995*	*1996-1997*	*1994-1995*	*1996-1997*
Professional category and above								
USG	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
ASG	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
D-2	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	2
D-1	10	10	—	—	1	1	11	11
P-5	16	16	—	—	10	10	26	26
P-4/3	51	51	—	—	62	62	113	113
P-2/1	2	2	—	—	8	8	10	10
Total	**82**	**82**	**—**	**—**	**82[a]**	**82**	**164**	**164**
General Service category								
Other levels	10	10	—	—	—	—	10	10
Total	**10**	**10**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**10**	**10**
Grand total	**92**	**92**	**—**	**—**	**82**	**82**	**174**	**174**

[a] In addition there are 16 staff members on loan from UNESCO (10) and WHO (6) and one staff member funded by the Government of Switzerland, and UNRWA employs approximately 20,600 locally recruited staff.

Programme of work

23.10 The activities of UNRWA correspond to subprogramme 6 of programme 36, International protection of and assistance to refugees, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, as revised (A/47/6/Rev.1). In view of the nature of the Agency's programme, no designation of priority was made among the six subprogrammes.

Activities

1. Education

23.11 The education services will continue to provide general, higher, teacher and vocational/technical education for Palestine refugee children in accordance with their needs, identity and cultural heritage, and consistent with UNESCO standards. The Agency will continue its efforts to improve the quality of teaching, training and staff development, and to rely on UNESCO for technical expertise and support. Major planned actions are directed at meeting the natural growth in the school population by providing the necessary school facilities and teaching staff, and improving the quality of teaching, training, physical and manpower facilities as well as the level of staff competence. To that end, UNRWA inaugurated an educational science faculty in both Jordan and the West Bank in September 1993. The educational science faculty offers a four-year programme at university degree level for new teachers and will upgrade to university degree level the qualifications of the current 4,800 Agency teachers in possession of only a two-year teacher training certificate.

(a) *General education.* The Agency currently provides elementary and preparatory-level education to some 398,800 eligible refugee children. That figure is expected to grow by 2.5 per cent per annum to about 429,500 children by the end of the biennium. Those pupils attended 641 UNRWA schools,

an increase of about 6,000 pupils over the preceding school year as a result of natural growth in the Palestine refugee community;

(b) *Vocational and professional training*. The Agency currently provides 4,536 vocational, technical and teacher training places in eight training centres following the introduction of new courses. It has been decided to upgrade the teacher training programme in Jordan and the West Bank to four-year faculties of educational science awarding first university degrees to an annual intake of 75 trainees in Jordan and 145 trainees in the West Bank as a result of the new stipulation by the host Governments that teachers in the elementary and preparatory cycles should have a first university degree. Those faculties will also provide in-service teacher training to the Agency's teachers in Jordan, the West Bank and Gaza to the four-year college level. The number of places at the eight training centres is accordingly expected to grow from 4,800 currently to about 6,000 by the end of the biennium, if sufficient special contributions are forthcoming for the establishment of the planned new vocational and technical education courses. The Agency is currently providing 826 university scholarships to eligible refugee children; no change is anticipated in that output during the biennium if external funding continues to be received for the purpose. The Agency also provides in-service teacher training to about 765 teachers and other education staff through its Institute of Education at the UNRWA headquarters branch at Amman and the Education Development Centres in the UNRWA fields (Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, the West Bank and Gaza).

2. Health services

23.12 Soon after the peace process began in 1991, UNRWA realized that a major challenge facing a future Palestinian health authority in the West Bank and Gaza Strip would be to create a coherent, unified and affordable programme of health care, drawing together radically different services of the type and quality provided at the time by the Civil Administration, UNRWA, non-governmental organizations and the private sector. In order to contribute to the quality of the health infrastructure, the Agency intensified its commitment to maintain, upgrade and expand its primary health care facilities; construct and equip a 232-bed general hospital in Gaza; establish a college of nursing to operate in conjunction with the hospital; and establish a special programme for comprehensive planning and project implementation for sustainable development in the environmental health sector in the Gaza Strip. Concurrently, the Agency engaged in efforts to facilitate a process of harmonization of its services with other health care providers, assisted in the coordination of practical aspects of health policy and the enhancement of technical cooperation with the emerging Palestinian health structures in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, including the Palestine Council of Health, the Palestine Environmental Protection Authority, the Palestinian Economic Council for Development and Reconstruction, local municipalities and, as of June 1994, the health programme of the Palestinian Authority.

(a) *Medical care services*. UNRWA medical care services continued to include both preventive and curative medical care. Medical care at the primary level was complemented by secondary services, such as hospitalization and other referral and support services. The Agency is currently providing preventive and curative medical services to some 3.0 million eligible refugees. Those services cover the control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, maternal and child health care and family planning services, school health services, health education, out-patient treatment at Agency health centres, modest community mental health programmes and the subsidizing of in-patient treatment at non-governmental and private hospitals. It is expected that the number of refugees eligible for treatment will grow by 3 per cent per annum to about 3.17 million by the end of the biennium and that the number of patient visits to UNRWA health centres will increase from 4.2 million per annum currently to 4.5 million at the end of the biennium;

(b) *Nutrition and supplementary feeding services*. The programme incorporated into the Agency's health protection programme provides nutritional support to vulnerable groups, namely, infants and pre-school children, pregnant and nursing women and tuberculosis patients. The Agency is currently providing services to an average of 197,000 recipients and the number is expected to increase to over 198,000 by the end of the biennium;

(c) *Environmental health services*. Basic environmental health services are currently being provided to approximately 1.0 million registered refugees living in camps. The number of registered camp

dwellers is expected to grow by 3.5 per cent per annum to 1.07 million by the end of the biennium. The Agency endeavours to raise external funds and implement major developmental projects for improving water, sewerage and solid waste management in refugee camps of the Gaza Strip, West Bank and Lebanon, which, subject to availability of funds, will be implemented in coordination with concerned authorities and local municipalities.

3. Relief and social services

23.13 The relief and social services will continue to support the most disadvantaged of the Palestine refugees to facilitate their social and economic self-reliance and development. This will be achieved through short-term direct relief for the destitute and longer-term developmental social welfare programmes. The latter include poverty alleviation and income-generating schemes (skill training and enterprise support) targeted especially at women, unemployed youth, disabled persons and others who would otherwise have difficulty in securing access to work and an income. A key strategy in the biennium 1996-1997 will be the strengthening of the community's own mechanisms for tackling those issues, through technical and financial support, in particular to community-based projects for women and the rehabilitation and integration of disabled persons. Professional training of staff in developmental social welfare concepts and techniques will be an essential complement, taking further the shift in their role from provider to facilitator begun in previous bienniums.

(a) *Relief services.* Direct relief to destitute refugees is provided in the form of food rations (flour, rice, sugar, cooking oil and protein supplements), blankets, clothing for children, cash assistance at times of crisis and shelter rehabilitation. The Agency is presently assisting 177,200 needy persons, whose number is expected to grow by an average of 3.5 per cent per annum to some 196,000 by the end of the biennium 1996-1997.

(b) *Social services.* All registered refugees are in principle eligible to benefit from the social service programmes for which they feel a need. In practice, the target group is about 10 per cent of the total registered population, which itself now stands at 3 million and is expected to grow by 3.5 per cent per annum to almost 3.32 million by the end of the biennium. Technical and financial support is given, *inter alia*, to skill training and support for income-generating enterprises (via grants and soft loans); rehabilitation of disabled persons; community development projects; women's literacy, legal awareness and other developmental programmes; and youth activities and leadership training. Social counselling is also given individually and in groups where necessary, as an additional support to clients of those programmes.

Resource requirements (at current rates)

Posts

23.14 The estimated requirements of $21,328,900 relate to the continuation of 82 staff in the Professional category and above and 10 General Service posts from the current biennium.

Other staff costs

23.15 Estimated requirements of $21,400, at the maintenance base level, would provide for general temporary assistance for secretariat services rendered to UNRWA officials while in New York attending the General Assembly and on other official business.

United Nations A/50/6 (Sect. 24)

General Assembly
Fiftieth session

21 April 1995

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997*

Part VI Human rights and humanitarian affairs

Section 24
Department of Humanitarian Affairs

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* The present document contains section 24 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997. The complete proposed programme budget will subsequently be issued in final printed form as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/50/6/Rev.1).

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Section 24
Department of Humanitarian Affairs

Overview

24.1 The legislative authority for the central role of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) in the coordination of humanitarian assistance derives primarily from General Assembly resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991, in which the Assembly reconfirmed and further reinforced earlier decisions adopted by it and by the Economic and Social Council concerning disaster relief and mitigation, notably Assembly resolutions 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971, which established UNDRO, and 44/236 of 22 December 1989, proclaiming the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR).

24.2 The proposed programme budget takes into account a number of additional functions entrusted to DHA by decisions of intergovernmental bodies in the areas of disaster reduction, environmental disasters and mine-clearance problems. The programme of work for the biennium 1996-1997 has been formulated pursuant to those resolutions and decisions and is consistent with programme 37, Emergency humanitarian assistance, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, as revised (A/47/6/Rev.1).

24.3 The increasing magnitude and frequency of natural and man-made emergencies that led to the adoption of General Assembly resolution 46/182 has continued unabated. DHA has coordinated the system-wide response to those emergencies and continued its efforts to enhance the effectiveness of instruments such as the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), the Consolidated Appeal Process and the Central Emergency Revolving Fund (CERF).

24.4 In the biennium 1996-1997, on the basis of evaluations and analysis of experience, the Department will give emphasis to enhancing early warning capacity, honing preventive tools and ensuring preparedness for rapid response, as well as strengthening further the coordination of humanitarian assistance in the critical initial phase of an emergency. Measures will be taken to improve prevention and preparedness capacities for natural disasters, including the promotion of disaster-reduction programmes adopted by the Yokohama World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 49/22 A of 2 December 1994. The Department will continue to ensure that emergency assistance is provided in ways that are supportive of recovery and long-term development by facilitating coherent policies and strategies and mobilizing donor support, including for areas of post-conflict rebuilding such as mine clearance and the reintegration of displaced persons. It will continue to be a strong humanitarian advocate, emphasizing the human dimension of crisis situations, while at the same time contributing to the overall peace-building efforts of the United Nations.

24.5 Given the continued increase in the scale and frequency of emergencies, it is proposed to strengthen the capacity of the Department to respond more effectively through the establishment of three new posts (one P-5 and one P-3 in New York, and one P-5 in Geneva).

24.6 The estimated percentage distribution of total resources of the Department in 1996-1997 would be as follows:

		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
		(percentage)	
A.	Executive direction and management	15.4	—
B.	Programme of work	64.8	99.4
C.	Programme support	19.8	0.6
	Total	100.0	100.0

Table 24.1 **Summary of requirements by programme**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

Programme		1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
				Amount	Percentage			
A.	Executive direction and management	2 614.3	2 907.0	45.6	1.5	2 952.6	165.9	3 118.5
B.	Programme of work	11 078.8	12 368.2	248.5	2.0	12 616.7	543.2	13 159.9
C.	Programme support	1 249.0	3 759.5	55.8	1.4	3 815.3	206.5	4 021.8
	Total	**14 942.1**	**19 034.7**	**349.9**	**1.8**	**19 384.6**	**915.6**	**20 300.2**

(2) *Extrabudgetary resources*

1992-1993 expenditures	*1994-1995 estimates*	*Source of funds*	*1996-1997 estimates*
		(a) Services in support of:	
—	—	(i) United Nations organizations	—
		(ii) Extrabudgetary activities	
		Special Account for Programme Support Costs of the Department	
2 840.0	5 022.0	of Humanitarian Affairs	5 528.6
		(b) Substantive activities	
2 980.2	1 340.6	African Emergency Trust Fund	1 060.0
6 460.3	4 543.0	Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund	4 489.0
		Emergency Trust Fund for	
13 191.0	5 762.4	Humanitarian Assistance for Iraq	5 099.8
33 931.8	2 125.4	Kampuchean Emergency Trust Fund	a/
		Sasakawa Disaster Prevention Award	
124.7	150.0	Endowment Fund	160.0
		Trust Fund for the United Nations	
51 582.4	28 497.8	Guard Contingent in Iraq	19 800.0
375.0	500.0	Trust Fund for Chernobyl	150.0
82 807.6	60 138.0	Trust Fund for Disaster Relief Assistance	60 138.0
		Trust Fund for the International Decade	
2 145.8	3 469.8	for Natural Disaster Reduction	1 732.4
		Trust Fund for Repatriation of	
2 297.9	129.4	Cambodian Refugees	a/
—	6 000.0	Trust Fund for Rwanda	—
		Trust Fund for Strengthening the Office	
3 046.7	3 613.0	of the Emergency Relief Coordinator	5 045.4
		Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in	
—	4 994.6	Mine Clearance	10 470.3
		(c) Operational projects	
45 167.6	26 457.0	Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund	25 511.0
		Trust Fund for Technical Cooperation	
2 523.0	5 420.0	Activities	5 500.0
249 474.0	**158 163.0**	**Total**	**144 684.5**
264 416.1	**177 197.7**	**Total (1) and (2)**	**164 984.7**

a/ No information is currently available on projected expenditure in 1996-1997.

Table 24.2 **Summary by object of expenditure**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

Object of expenditure	*1992-1993 expenditures*	*1994-1995 appropriations*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*1996-1997 estimates*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
Posts	12 067.5	14 086.8	363.3	2.5	14 450.1	731.4	15 181.5
Other staff costs	668.8	553.0	25.0	4.5	578.0	28.8	606.8
Consultants and experts	140.6	352.1	(74.1)	(21.0)	278.0	13.6	291.6
Travel	867.7	1 138.8	44.3	3.8	1 183.1	57.4	1 240.5
Contractual services	5.2	453.5	18.0	3.9	471.5	22.6	494.1
General operating expenses	390.6	669.3	134.3	20.0	803.6	40.1	843.7
Supplies and materials	48.7	83.6	24.9	29.7	108.5	5.2	113.7
Equipment	65.0	458.2	(146.4)	(31.9)	311.8	16.5	328.3
Fellowships, grants, contributions	688.0	1 239.4	(39.4)	(3.1)	1 200.0	—	1 200.0
Total	**14 942.1**	**19 034.7**	**349.9**	**1.8**	**19 384.6**	**915.6**	**20 300.2**

(2) *Extrabudgetary resources*

1992-1993 expenditures	*1994-1995 estimates*	*Object of expenditure*	*1996-1997 estimates*
29 016.7	27 743.5	Posts	28 788.4
55 731.3	33 073.2	Other staff costs	24 825.3
1 987.6	5 505.2	Consultants	6 570.0
8 694.6	6 767.6	Travel	5 720.5
5 615.4	2 183.5	Contractual services	1 869.9
50 794.9	18 546.2	General operating expenses	19 515.9
82.5	1 992.9	Supplies	1 309.4
43.1	430.8	Furniture	440.8
10 303.3	7 914.1	Equipment	6 164.8
87 204.6	54 006.0	Fellowships, grants, contributions	49 479.5
249 474.0	**158 163.0**		**144 684.5**
264 416.1	**177 197.7**		**164 984.7**

Table 24.3 **Post requirements**

Organizational unit: Department of Humanitarian Affairs

	Established posts		*Temporary posts*					
	Regular budget		*Regular budget*		*Extrabudgetary resources*		*Total*	
	1994-1995	*1996-1997*	*1994-1995*	*1996-1997*	*1994-1995*	*1996-1997*	*1994-1995*	*1996-1997*
Professional category and above								
USG	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
D-2	4	4	—	—	3	3	7	7
D-1	5	5	—	—	4	3	9	8
P-5	8	10	—	—	23	24	31	34
P-4/3	18	19	—	—	54	57	72	76
P-2/1	6	6	—	—	13	15	19	21
Total	**42**	**45**	**—**	**—**	**97**	**102**	**139**	**147**
General Service category								
Principal level	3	3	—	—	—	1	3	4
Other levels	27	27	—	—	76	77	103	104
Total	**30**	**30**	**—**	**—**	**76**	**78**	**106**	**108**
Other categories								
Local level	—	—	—	—	48	48	48	48
Total	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**48**	**48**	**48**	**48**
Grand total	**72**	**75**	**—**	**—**	**221**	**228**	**293**	**303**

A. Executive direction and management

Table 24.4 **Summary by object of expenditure**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	*1992-1993 expenditures*	*1994-1995 appropriations*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*1996-1997 estimates*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
Posts	2 210.4	2 629.5	—	—	2 629.5	150.6	2 780.1
Other staff costs	96.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Travel	267.5	277.5	45.6	16.4	323.1	15.3	338.4
Contractual services	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
General operating expenses	11.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supplies and materials	10.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equipment	16.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**2 614.3**	**2 907.0**	**45.6**	**1.5**	**2 952.6**	**165.9**	**3 118.5**

Table 24.5 Post requirements

Organizational unit: Office of the Emergency Relief Coordinator

	Established posts		*Temporary posts*					
	Regular budget		*Regular budget*		*Extrabudgetary resources*		*Total*	
	1994-1995	*1996-1997*	*1994-1995*	*1996-1997*	*1994-1995*	*1996-1997*	*1994-1995*	*1996-1997*
Professional category and above								
USG	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
D-2	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
D-1	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
P-4/3	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	**6**	**6**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**6**	**6**
General Service category								
Principal level	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other levels	7	7	—	—	—	—	7	7
Total	**8**	**8**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**8**	**8**
Grand total	**14**	**14**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**14**	**14**

24.7 The broad role and functions of the Emergency Relief Coordinator were defined by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/182. As Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, the Coordinator provides overall direction, management and policy guidance to DHA through its offices in New York and Geneva. He provides leadership in the coordination of the overall response of the international community, particularly of the United Nations system, to disasters and emergencies; chairs and oversees the work of IASC and implementation of its policy decisions; directs the development of policy recommendations and strategies relating to the coordination and delivery of humanitarian assistance, with the aim of ensuring a timely and coherent response to both natural disasters and complex emergencies; manages CERF; undertakes humanitarian diplomacy, in close collaboration with the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Peace-keeping Operations, including the facilitation of access to emergency areas for rapid delivery of humanitarian assistance, and consults with Governments of affected countries, the donor community and major policy makers in the international community on issues related to the provision of emergency humanitarian assistance; and mobilizes resources and support for the United Nations system's emergency programmes, including promotion of a better public understanding of the complexities and scope of emergency relief programmes. The Coordinator also serves as the advocate for humanitarian principles, ensuring humanitarian imperatives in conflict situations; participating in the planning of peace-keeping operations when the mandate for such an operation contains a humanitarian component, collaborating closely with the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Peace-keeping Operations in the planning and coordination of United Nations activities in crisis situations.

24.8 The Coordinator is supported by offices in New York and Geneva, each headed by Directors. The Office of the Under-Secretary-General in New York assists him in the management of the Department as a whole, ensuring an integrated complementarity of activities and close cooperation between the two offices. Reflecting the subprogramme structure, the New York office has two substantive components, the Policy Analysis Division and the Complex Emergency Division. The Geneva office has three substantive components, the Disaster Reduction Division, the Information Management and External Relations Branch, and the Relief Coordination Branch. In addition, the Inter-Agency Support Unit (IASU) and the Disaster Management Training Programme (DMTP), with activities covering all substantive subprogrammes, are an integral part of the Director's Office at Geneva.

Resource requirements (at current rates): New York office

Posts

24.9 The estimated requirements of $1,634,900 reflecting no changes, would provide salaries and common staff costs of four posts in the Professional category and above (one USG, one D-2, one D-1, one P-3) and six General Service (one Principal level, five Other level) posts for the office of the Emergency Relief Coordinator in New York.

Travel

24.10 The requirements of $223,300, including a proposed increase of $56,200, relate to the travel of the Under-Secretary-General and his immediate staff for conferences concerning emergency humanitarian assistance; meetings of IASC; meetings, seminars and conferences sponsored by non-governmental organizations, humanitarian aid organizations and other professional and academic groups; negotiations and consultations with Governments of affected countries and to meet with donor Governments and major policy makers in the international community for the purpose of mobilizing support; pledging conferences and donors meetings for complex emergencies; and meetings of the Economic and Social Council, the Administrative Committee on Coordination and the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions.

Resource requirements (at current rates): Geneva office

Posts

24.11 The estimated requirements of $994,600, reflecting no change, would provide salaries and common staff costs of two posts in the Professional category and above (one D-2 and one D-1) and two General Service (Other level) posts for the office of the Director at Geneva.

Travel

24.12 The requirements of $99,800, reflecting a decrease of $10,600, provide travel costs for the Director's office at Geneva for consultations and meetings in New York and sessions of the General Assembly; attending specialized conferences and fund-raising meetings in Europe; missions to emergency- and disaster-affected countries in Africa; and travel by staff of IASU to meetings of IASC and its working group.

B. Programme of work

Table 24.6 **Summary by object of expenditure**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

Object of expenditure	*1992-1993 expenditures*	*1994-1995 appropriations*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*1996-1997 estimates*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
Posts	9 404.3	9 915.4	363.3	3.6	10 278.7	487.5	10 766.2
Other staff costs	318.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consultants and experts	70.6	352.1	(74.1)	(21.0)	278.0	13.6	291.6
Travel	338.1	861.3	(1.3)	(0.1)	860.0	42.1	902.1
General operating expenses	217.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supplies and materials	25.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equipment	17.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fellowships, grants, contributions	688.0	1 239.4	(39.4)	(3.1)	1 200.0	—	1 200.0
Total	**11 078.8**	**12 368.2**	**248.5**	**2.0**	**12 616.7**	**543.2**	**13 159.9**

(2) *Extrabudgetary resources*

1992-1993 expenditures	*1994-1995 estimates*	*Source of funds*	*1996-1997 estimates*
		(a) Services in support of:	
—	—	(i) United Nations organizations	—
		(ii) Extrabudgetary activities	
2 110.0	4 185.6	Special Account for Programme Support Costs of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs	4 711.6
		(b) Substantive activities	
2 980.2	1 340.6	African Emergency Trust Fund	1 060.0
6 460.3	4 543.0	Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund	4 489.0
13 191.0	5 762.4	Emergency Trust Fund for Humanitarian Assistance for Iraq	5 099.8
33 931.8	2 125.4	Kampuchean Emergency Trust Fund	a/
124.7	150.0	Sasakawa Disaster Prevention Award Endowment Fund	160.0
51 582.4	28 497.8	Trust Fund for the United Nations Guard Contingent in Iraq	19 800.0
375.0	500.0	Trust Fund for Chernobyl	150.0
82 807.6	60 138.0	Trust Fund for Disaster Relief Assistance	60 138.0
2 145.8	3 469.8	Trust Fund for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction	1 732.4
2 297.9	129.4	Trust Fund for Repatriation of Cambodian Refugees	a/
—	6 000.0	Trust Fund for Rwanda	—
3 046.7	3 613.0	Trust Fund for Strengthening the Office of the Emergency Relief Coordinator	5 045.4
—	4 994.6	Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Clearance	10 470.3
		(c) Operational projects	
45 167.6	26 457.0	Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund	25 511.0
2 523.0	5 420.0	Trust Fund for Technical Cooperation Activities	5 500.0
248 744.0	**157 326.6**		**143 867.5**
259 822.8	**169 694.8**		**157 027.4**

a/ No information is currently available on projected expenditure in 1996-1997.

Table 24.7 Post requirements

Organizational unit: Department of Humanitarian Affairs

	Established posts		*Temporary posts*					
	Regular budget		*Regular budget*		*Extrabudgetary resources*		*Total*	
	1994-1995	*1996-1997*	*1994-1995*	*1996-1997*	*1994-1995*	*1996-1997*	*1994-1995*	*1996-1997*
Professional category and above								
D-2	2	2	—	—	3	3	5	5
D-1	3	3	—	—	4	3	7	6
P-5	8	10	—	—	22	23	30	33
P-4/3	14	15	—	—	53	56	67	71
P-2/1	5	5	—	—	13	15	18	20
Total	**32**	**35**	**—**	**—**	**95**	**100**	**127**	**135**
General Service category								
Principal level	2	2	—	—	—	1	2	3
Other levels	15	15	—	—	73	75	88	90
Total	**17**	**17**	**—**	**—**	**73**	**76**	**90**	**93**
Other categories								
Local level	—	—	—	—	48	48	48	48
Total	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**48**	**48**	**48**	**48**
Grand total	**49**	**52**	**—**	**—**	**216**	**224**	**265**	**276**

24.13 Programme 37, Emergency humanitarian assistance, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, as revised, provides the broad orientation for the programme of work of DHA during the biennium and outlines its strategy and objectives for ensuring improved preparation, a more effective international response to emergencies and natural and man-made disasters, thus reducing the suffering, loss of life and material destruction, and promoting a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation and development.

24.14 The programme of work has a primary goal of coordinating and facilitating the response of the United Nations system and the international community to emergencies, cooperating closely with both donor and recipient Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to ensure a timely and effective approach to emergencies and disasters and the delivery of assistance.

24.15 Within the programme of work, the estimated percentage of distribution of resources by subprogramme would be as follows:

	Regular budget	*Extra-budgetary*
	(percentage)	
Subprogramme 1. Policy planning and development	11.9	7.0
Subprogramme 2. Disaster prevention and preparedness	23.5	9.0
Subprogramme 3. Emergency information management	17.6	2.0
Subprogramme 4. Disaster relief	20.5	42.0
Subprogramme 5. Complex humanitarian emergencies	26.5	40.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

24.16 Subprogrammes 1, 2, 4 and 5 were designated high priority by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/214 of 23 December 1992. Subprogrammes 1 and 5 will be implemented by the New York office and the other subprogrammes by the Geneva office.

Subprogramme 1
Policy planning and development

24.17 The objectives of the subprogramme are (a) to promote an effective United Nations response to emergencies through the formulation of system-wide policies and plans of action, in close cooperation with all concerned; (b) to undertake reviews of emergency situations with a view to drawing lessons and recommending ways of improving the effectiveness of humanitarian assistance; and (c) to study in-depth relevant phenomena, such as economic and military sanctions, in order to find ways and means of minimizing any impediments to the delivery of prompt and effective relief.

24.18 During the biennium, the subprogramme will focus on key policy issues that are important for improving the implementation of emergency assistance. Those policy issues relate to the facilitation of access to affected areas for rapid delivery of relief aid, the exercise of humanitarian diplomacy, measures to support post-conflict nation-building, the resettlement of internally displaced persons, mine clearance and land-mine problems. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 49/139 B of 20 December 1994, ways of strengthening the participation of volunteers "White Helmets" will be formulated. The cooperative framework developed between DHA, the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Peace-keeping Operations will be further strengthened.

Activities

1. International cooperation

Emergency and humanitarian relief services

(a) *Protection of humanitarian mandates.* Periodic reviews of the inter-agency operational guidelines and principles developed by IASC, with a view to updating and improving the guidelines on protection of humanitarian mandates in the light of prevailing situations and experience gained during their application;

(b) *Transition from relief to development.* Exploration of linkages between emergency and longer-term development assistance, as well as further developing and streamlining of humanitarian assistance activities within the context of the continuum from relief to development, *inter alia,* through a more comprehensive integration of preventive and curative interventions in the area of humanitarian aid;

(c) *Sanctions.* Analysis of the humanitarian impact of economic sanctions on civilian populations and promotion of inter-agency humanitarian assessment and monitoring instruments;

(d) *Demobilization and reintegration.* Analyses of the demobilization of ex-combatants and their reintegration into their communities and collaboration with operational organizations of the United Nations system to achieve agreement on a consolidated approach to the issue, as well as practical coordination arrangements within and beyond the system;

(e) *White Helmets.* Drafting of codes of conduct, training programmes and special coordination guidelines in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 49/139 B on the participation of volunteers (White Helmets) in activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical support for development;

(f) *Internally displaced persons.* Reviewing approaches to issues concerning internally displaced persons as practised by the humanitarian operators and examining the possibility of a global or regional conference on mass migration and displacement;

(g) *Evaluation.* Preparation of evaluation studies of actual emergency operations; thematic studies on the following issues: (i) reintegration of repatriates, internally displaced person returnees, demobilized soldiers and others, rehabilitation programmes and their contribution to sustainable development; (ii) relief distribution systems in politically volatile circumstances where aid is contested or diverted to support objectives that run counter to humanitarian principles and programmes; (iii) use and cost-effectiveness of civilian and military assets in complex emergencies; and (iv) interaction between humanitarian and other components of United Nations peace-keeping operations;

(h) *Mine clearance and land-mine-related issues.* As focal point for mine clearance and land-mine-related matters, coordination and monitoring of de-mining operations of the United Nations system, provision of technical support and mobilization of resources for de-mining programmes, articulating a consistent and unified United Nations policy and response regarding assistance in mine clearance, DHA will develop a stand-by capacity of de-mining experts to ensure quick response to requests for assistance in mine clearance; expand the de-mining database and library of technical literature on land-mine problems; mobilize international awareness, public support and promote greater adherence to the moratorium on the export of anti-personnel land-mines; and initiate a regime to limit stockpiling, production and trade of land-mines (XB).

2. Parliamentary services

Parliamentary documentation. Report to the General Assembly on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations.

3. Published material

Technical material. Policy and operational guidelines for use in training modules; information material related to its advocacy role, such as in mine clearance; and development and maintenance of a resource database of studies and research on key humanitarian issues for use by operational organizations of the system and other concerned organizations and institutions.

4. Coordination, harmonization and liaison

Coordination with organizations of the United Nations system through substantive support for deliberations of IASC and its working group on policy issues relating to the provision of humanitarian assistance; and organization of ad hoc inter-agency meetings to discuss system-wide policy issues and of meetings with non-governmental organizations and the academic community to ensure complementarity of activities and increase the flow of information on the broad range of humanitarian relief issues.

Subprogramme 2
Disaster prevention and preparedness

24.19 This subprogramme aims at reducing the destructive effects of disasters through concerted international action and by strengthening national and local capacities for disaster mitigation.

24.20 The strategies adopted for disaster prevention and preparedness derive from General Assembly resolutions 44/236 and 46/182 and include coordination of international activities within the framework of the IDNDR; promotion of disaster reduction through raising awareness, other public information activities and information exchange; human resource development through training and education; support to development and the application of appropriate technology for disaster reduction; support to the development and coordination of early warning systems; evaluation of studies and development of preparedness plans with emphasis on the cost-benefit aspects of disaster reduction and on the use of local resources and community involvement; strengthening of the capacities of regional, national and local disaster reduction programmes; and mobilization of resources for disaster mitigation and facilitation of international cooperation.

24.21 The Department's orientation during the biennium 1996-1997 responds to the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation, and the Plan of Action adopted by the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction, endorsed by the General

Assembly in its resolution 49/22. Resolution 49/22 A provides the main legislative basis for IDNDR activities, while resolution 49/22 B places specific responsibility on the Department for reviewing and reporting on the early warning systems for natural and environmental disasters.

24.22 The Department's Disaster Management Training Programme (DMTP) and Early Warning Systems will be further developed, with special attention to the relationship between emergency, rehabilitation and development, and to the fact that economic growth and sustainable development are essential for prevention and preparedness against natural disasters and other emergencies. The secretariat for the Decade, as an integral part of DHA, will continue to coordinate and to promote Decade activities, and to provide substantive support to the Special High-level Council, the Scientific and Technical Committee, National Committees and the Inter-Agency Steering Committee for the Decade.

Activities

1. International cooperation

Emergency and humanitarian relief services

(a) Promotion of the Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action for the second half of the IDNDR as endorsed by resolution 49/22; and resource mobilization for activities related to the Decade (IDNDR activities are funded from extrabudgetary resources);

(b) Establishment of institutional linkages and networks of institutions at the global and regional level will continue in the biennium, involving the scientific community, universities and associations, which have developed a multitude of programmes within the IDNDR framework;

(c) Establishment of mechanisms for identifying appropriate technologies for disaster reduction and transfer of technology projects, in coordination with the scientific community and the private sector;

(d) Contacts with telecommunication and construction industries will be enhanced. The corporate sector has, in some developing countries, provided advanced schemes for disaster reduction at national and local levels, which will be studied and promoted in the biennium. Collaboration will continue with the insurance industry, which has extensive information on the economic aspects of disasters. The establishment of modern insurance institutions, where appropriate, will be supported within the IDNDR framework.

2. Parliamentary services

(a) *Parliamentary documentation.* Report on the IDNDR to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly;

(b) *Substantive services.* The Special High-level Council (2 meetings in the biennium); the Scientific and Technical Committee (2 meetings in the biennium); the Inter-Agency Steering Committee for the IDNDR (10 meetings in the biennium); preparations for the Second World Conference on the IDNDR, which will be held at the end of the Decade.

3. Published material

(a) *Recurrent publications. Stop Disasters,* an IDNDR newsletter (6 issues per year), also available through the electronic media;

(b) *Technical material.* Within the framework of IDNDR a database of information sources will be established, with access through electronic media. The further development of DHA information bases and systems will continue in 1996-1997, with particular emphasis on providing access at the regional, national and local levels. Linkages with other relevant databases will be established.

4. Information materials and services

(a) *Booklets, pamphlets, information kits.* Brochures, information kits, press features promoting the IDNDR and the results of the 1994 mid-term World Conference on the Decade;

(b) *Press releases.* On IDNDR activities and the annual IDNDR Day (the second Wednesday in October);

(c) *Special events.* Media events will be organized, based on the information strategy recommended by the Scientific and Technical Committee. The main message, establishment of a "culture of

prevention", will be promoted in coordination with the main Decade participants, organizations, associations and the private sector.

5. *Operational activities*

(a) *Advisory services.* Support for UNDP-funded projects in the field of disaster reduction; support missions following national and regional requests; and follow-up advisory services for projects in which DHA is involved. Requests for disaster-reduction assistance are expected from approximately 15 countries. Implementation of demonstration projects addressing the problems identified at the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction will continue in the biennium. Case-studies to illustrate the benefits of disaster-reduction programmes will be undertaken in cooperation with United Nations organizations and the scientific community. The registry of IDNDR projects will be monitored and updated on a quarterly basis;

(b) *Group training, seminars, workshops and fellowships.* Training activities will support the implementation of the Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action. Seminars and workshops will be held at regional and subregional levels to facilitate regional cooperation and coordination. In addition, several national and subregional workshops are expected to be held as part of field projects. These include the annual IDNDR Pacific Disaster Reduction Meeting. The fellowship programme will continue to provide opportunities for training of individuals who can make an important contribution to disaster-reduction efforts in their respective countries. There will also be further development and implementation of DMTP for emergency management capacity-building, providing disaster-prone countries with essential knowledge and skills (the Training Programme is funded from extrabudgetary resources);

(c) *Field projects.* Field projects in the South Pacific and several projects in Latin America will continue through the biennium; activities in China, Nepal, Republic of Moldova and Viet Nam are expected to expand to full-scale field projects in 1996-1997. Other countries where field projects are planned include Indonesia, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation, and several of the countries where advisory missions were undertaken in the previous biennium. Field projects to guide countries in the systematic application of disaster-mitigation methods in particularly high-risk locations are in progress in numerous countries.

Subprogramme 3
Emergency information management

24.23 The overall objective of the subprogramme is to enhance the Department's capacity to anticipate, provide operational support for and coordinate the response of the international community to humanitarian emergencies and natural disasters.

24.24 Building on the activities carried out in 1994-1995, the subprogramme will cover four different fields of activity in the biennium 1996-1997. Firstly, the Department will continue to strengthen its technical capacity to collect, analyse and store relevant emergency information through further development of its information management systems. Secondly, the Department will develop its information-dissemination capacity in a selective way to respond to the specific needs of its emergency partners, including through the wider utilization of existing public information networks such as Internet. Thirdly, full use will be made of external relations and publications to provide objective information on emergencies to the public at large, to engage in advocacy of humanitarian programmes and causes and to promote support for humanitarian assistance efforts. Finally, work will continue on developing strategic approaches to emergency information management and humanitarian emergencies that will be of benefit not only to DHA but also to the United Nations system and the international community.

24.25 The Department's effectiveness in carrying out its mandated tasks will require the goodwill and cooperation of donor Governments, recipient countries, non-governmental organizations and United Nations organizations involved in humanitarian assistance programmes. Wide collaboration between the Department and its emergency assistance partners will be emphasized in the field of information and close

cooperation will continue with other United Nations entities such as the Department of Peace-keeping Operations and the Department of Political Affairs.

24.26 The New York office will be responsible for planning the information strategy of the Department. The Geneva office will be responsible for the technical aspects of information management with regard to emergencies and disasters. In addition, the New York and Geneva offices will be responsible for external relations activities related to the work of the Department at their respective headquarters.

Activities

1. International cooperation

(a) *Emergency and humanitarian relief services*

(i) *Strengthening of the Emergency Operations Centre*. Using modern telecommunications and satellite connections permitting instant decision-making, the Centre will operate specialized databases, computer-generated maps and appropriate voice, fax and electronic mail facilities. Priority will be given to establishing operational links between the Department's Centre and the situation room of the Department of Peace-keeping Operations as well as with the operations centres of other United Nations organizations such as WFP. Connections between the Centre and emergency sites will be developed. The Centre will serve as a coordinating base for inter-agency prevention and response in case of major emergencies and sudden natural disasters. The capacity of the Centre will be enhanced for early warning of disasters and for monitoring of emergencies, as well as for stand-by and response;

(ii) *Development of emergency information systems*. The Department will further develop its information management systems in order to provide emergency managers with timely and selective information and will share with other emergency partners basic information relevant to their needs. In 1996-1997, the Reliefnet international programme will be further developed on the basis of the prototype introduced in 1995; particular attention will be given to enhancing the Department's provision of information on its own activities on Internet; internal information systems will be improved to permit the real-time sharing of files and databases between the New York and Geneva locations as well as between Headquarters and the field; and internal office management systems will be enhanced to increase efficiency of output, including the introduction of a computerized documents management scheme and modernization of registry operations;

(iii) *Early warning systems*. Information systems will be developed with a view to providing an operational basis for possible action as a result of early warning activities; and systems will be put in place to ensure real-time access to existing early warning programmes of other United Nations organizations;

(b) *External relations*

(i) During the biennium, a targeted approach to external relations relating to the coordination of humanitarian assistance will be developed with interested Governments, relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations, other humanitarian organizations and the media. Representatives of the Department in the field will participate in specialized activities at the country level. The flow of information to the media will be improved and seminars and symposia will be scheduled. The Department will continue to participate in public meetings on humanitarian assistance and respond to requests for information material, interviews and articles. External relations concerning IDNDR activities will be actively pursued;

(ii) Strategies designed to inform and sensitize the humanitarian assistance community and the general public on the work of the United Nations and its system of organizations will be developed. Particular attention will be paid to activities designed to monitor and promote understanding of the United Nations role in the field of humanitarian assistance. The communications and publications programme of the Department will be developed with a view to supporting the objectives of strategies adopted;

(iii) Audiovisual support materials will be developed, as well as posters and other promotional printed materials. Subject to the availability of extrabudgetary funding, the DMTP information programme will be enhanced and films and videos on humanitarian assistance activities of the United Nations produced.

2. *Published material*

(a) *Recurrent publications. DHA News* (5 issues per year including a special annual issue) and *DHA Newsletter,* by electronic mail (24 issues per year);

(b) *Non-recurrent publications. Disaster Prevention and Mitigation — Compendium of Current Knowledge* and *Guidelines for Disaster Prevention;*

(c) *Technical material.* Field coordination handbook; directory of international disaster response teams; electronic mail bulletins of situation reports, databases and emergency information; a system will be introduced for the central coordination and monitoring of all databases, both for internal and external use; focused databases, such as a natural disaster history and a register of national relief offices will be updated and improved; and national and regional databases on natural disasters and complex emergencies will be introduced in cooperation with internal units and with external entities at the national and regional levels.

3. *Information materials and services*

(a) *Booklets, pamphlets and information kits.* Information manuals on humanitarian assistance issues for the field and for government officials, and brochures and pamphlets on the response capacity of the United Nations system;

(b) *Press releases.* Approximately 30 consolidated appeals, 70 press releases issued on emergency situations, fact-finding missions, donor meetings and the launching of consolidated appeals;

(c) A documentation centre will serve as a central resource point, providing information in both electronic and published form on humanitarian activities, to which the existing audiovisual reference library will be attached. About 500 new publications will be acquired and 125 periodicals reviewed and classified. Connections with other specialized centres on humanitarian assistance will be strengthened, particularly with regard to the field of sudden environmental threats. The Centre will strengthen its existing links with the Dag Hammarskjöld Library and work towards online information processing and retrieval services for all its users world wide.

Subprogramme 4
Disaster relief

24.27 In accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/182, this subprogramme aims at the mobilization and coordination of immediate assistance following natural and other sudden disasters.

24.28 To facilitate a concerted international response, consolidated information related to disasters is analysed and disseminated widely by the Department to the international community. In addition, the Department is putting into operation various contingency and stand-by mechanisms that aim at improving emergency preparedness. They include the establishment of the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team, the military and civil defence assets project, a Central Register of Disaster-Management Capacities and an Emergency Operations Centre.

24.29 In addition, a Joint UNEP/DHA Environment Unit has been set up within the Department to address environmental aspects of emergencies, including industrial accidents. In this joint effort, UNEP retains substantive responsibility for dealing with environmental matters and DHA assures operational coordination of the international response.

24.30 The Department's focus in the biennium will be to strengthen its capacity to assist disaster-stricken countries by effective relief coordination and resource mobilization, and further to develop contingency and stand-by mechanisms. Specifically, the Department aims at taking an even more pro-active approach

to disaster relief coordination. This would entail, *inter alia,* close cooperation with United Nations agencies and programmes, donor Governments and non-governmental organizations; improving early warning and alert functions; immediate action for mobilizing the system when a sudden natural disaster or other emergency strikes; strengthening capacities for field missions, on-site assessments, operational cooperation and coordination; ensuring the emergency-to-development continuum; and development of its capacity to respond to environmental aspects of emergencies, including industrial accidents, through the Joint UNEP/DHA Environment Unit.

24.31 As called for in resolution 46/182, the Department will continue to attach particular importance to innovative approaches for improving emergency response, *inter alia,* through contingency funding arrangements; the finalization of the Central Register of Disaster-Management Capacities; the conclusion of further arrangements with relevant partners to draw upon capacities existing within and outside the United Nations; the introduction of special emergency guidelines and procedures; the continued development of emergency telecommunications capabilities; and expanding the supply capacity of the DHA warehouse at Pisa, Italy.

Activities

1. International cooperation

Emergency and humanitarian relief services

(a) Strengthening the Central Register of Disaster-Management Capacities as an operational instrument providing essential support to the United Nations system and the international community in their efforts to deliver assistance in a timely and coordinated manner. The following activities are envisaged during the biennium (XB):

(i) Maintenance of the existing five parts of the Central Register of Disaster-Management Capacities: "International search and rescue teams"; "National emergency response offices"; "Emergency relief services of donor countries"; "Emergency stockpiles"; and "Disaster management expertise";

(ii) Incorporation of a roster of military and civil defence assets as well as a roster of national capabilities for the provision of environmental assistance in the Central Register;

(iii) Establishment of a directory of rules and procedures, existing in different countries, for customs clearance of disaster relief supplies, items and teams at the points of departure and arrival;

(iv) Preparation, in collaboration with the Customs Cooperation Council and UNCITRAL, of a standard text for agreements with customs authorities in countries where stockpiles are located and in countries to which relief items are transported, for facilitating movement of disaster relief items and teams. Conclusion of bilateral agreements with the respective Governments;

(b) The Department continues to develop its operational coordination programme for sudden disasters, including the management of systems for immediate assessment of damage and relief needs, mobilization of international resources, rapid initiation and support of field coordination, exchange of know-how and techniques, as well as the development of standard operational procedures in the deployment of international response teams. To that end, the Department has put into operation various schemes, including the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group and the UNDAC team (XB);

(c) Under the military and civil defence assets project, the programme of international exercises initiated in 1993, and the programme of training initiated in 1995 will be continued. Building on previous efforts, agreements will be negotiated with individual countries on their readiness to offer military and civil defence assets for humanitarian missions (XB);

(d) The Department's capacity to provide emergency telecommunications linkages with and within the field will be further developed, improving support to field-oriented activities in sudden onset disasters and new complex emergencies (XB);

(e) Coordinating the response to environmental disasters, as well as technological accidents and activities related to mitigating the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster, will be addressed by the Joint UNEP/DHA Environment Unit established in the Department in 1994. The Joint Unit is helping to extend the coverage of United Nations disaster relief operations to areas that have not historically been addressed. Environmental disasters are an increasingly important problem and this integrated approach highlights a vital role for inter-agency cooperation to achieve positive results in a complex area. The Department will continue its activities with regard to the consequences of the Chernobyl accident. In that context, further meetings of the Inter-Agency Task Force will be convened and the international community will mark the tenth anniversary of the Chernobyl disaster in 1996. Another important task will be the coordination of relevant activities through the Quadripartite Ministerial Committee and special attention will be given to cooperation with EU in this field.

2. *Operational activities*

Advisory services

(a) Facilitation of relief coordination and resource mobilization at the international, country and regional levels:

(i) The Department expects to respond to approximately 150 sudden onset disasters during the biennium 1996-1997. Based on past experience, it is estimated that more than half of the disasters will call for a field mission, including the dispatch of an UNDAC stand-by team to an actual disaster site, fully equipped with telecommunications capability. Many disaster-stricken countries require assistance in the assessment of damage and humanitarian needs, which serves as a basis for providing an appropriate international response during the immediate survival phase. Assistance is also needed to facilitate on-site coordination of international relief activities, including search and rescue;

(ii) Approximately 80 appeals for international assistance and dissemination of an average of 450 situation reports are expected during the biennium. Situation reports are issued to some 350 addressees of the international community to provide continuously updated information on an evolving disaster situation, humanitarian needs and contributions made through the Department, the United Nations system and the international community at large. Instantaneous dissemination world wide of those appeals by means of a computerized communications system is essential for achieving the subprogramme's objectives;

(iii) Additional measures to support more effective relief operations, including the strengthening of the Emergency Operations Centre with advanced technology for early warning and monitoring. The Centre operates on a 24-hour basis during emergencies and standard operational procedures for stand-by and immediate activation in case of sudden disasters will be enhanced;

(b) Provision of assistance to national authorities for search and rescue operations, relief coordination, supply logistics and distribution of relief material at the disaster site will be provided through field missions of DHA staff and UNDAC teams;

(c) Assistance in the form of resources and expertise to an affected country:

(i) The Department is authorized by the General Assembly to provide an emergency grant of up to $50,000 for any one disaster. Such grants can be disbursed rapidly and provide immediate international relief aid or finance local relief programmes (RB);

(ii) Approximately 50 relief shipments, mainly by air, are foreseen during the biennium. Most disaster-stricken countries need immediate and basic relief items to cope with urgent humanitarian needs. Permanent stocks of basic relief goods in the Department's warehouse at Pisa, Italy, enable a quick response to such needs. Efforts will be made with donor countries to expand donor contributions to the warehouse, which is funded exclusively from voluntary resources. Negotiations will be pursued with organizations of the United Nations system for the expansion of stockpiled supplies (XB).

3. Coordination, harmonization and liaison

Close cooperation with UNDP will continue, especially in the field with the resident coordinator throughout relief operations. Coordination with United Nations organizations in reducing the impact of industrial, chemical and nuclear disasters involves sharing information and notification of disaster incidents; disseminating information and situation reports; making available the Emergency Operations Centre with 24-hour coverage; and identifying required expertise and other resources, including military and civil defence assets, through the Central Register of Disaster-Management Capacities. Existing memoranda of understanding with relevant organizations will be updated, and close consultations and coordination ensured through inter-agency meetings, particularly with IAEA and UNEP.

Subprogramme 5
Complex humanitarian emergencies

24.32 The objective of the subprogramme is to support the mechanisms for operational coordination and inter-agency programming through IASC, other forums and the United Nations resident coordinators in the field in order to facilitate a coordinated and coherent response to major complex emergencies affecting large numbers of persons suffering from famine or displaced by civil strife or other disorders.

24.33 While it is not possible to anticipate with any degree of accuracy what complex emergencies will arise in the future, the historical record and the experience gained from previous situations can be an indicator of what may be expected and a useful tool for providing a timely and effective response. For example, in 1994 the Department dealt with complex emergencies in 24 countries, of which 13 were in Africa — Angola, Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan and Zaire; 4 were in the former Soviet Union — Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Tajikistan; 2 were in the Middle East — Iraq and Yemen; while 5 were in other parts of the world — Afghanistan, Haiti, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea and the former Yugoslavia. At the same time, the Department closely monitored the situation in 18 other countries where it was felt that emergency situations might arise. In six of those countries — Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and Yemen — the Governments concerned were in contact with DHA regarding the provision of humanitarian assistance.

24.34 Location of the Complex Emergency Division in the New York office enables close and constant cooperation with the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Peace-keeping Operations in the delivery of humanitarian assistance in countries where there are peace-keeping operations and an emergency humanitarian component. A Rapid Response Unit within the Complex Emergency Division is responsible for ensuring an immediate response to new or emerging complex emergencies, deploying relief officers who assist the humanitarian coordinator and other actions designed to support field coordination efforts, including contingency planning, arranging for stand-by support, establishing a response roster of personnel and making liaison arrangements in respect of military support for humanitarian operations. Within the Complex Emergency Division located in New York is a Complex Emergency Support Unit at the Geneva office, responsible for tracking, in financial terms, the response to inter-agency consolidated appeals; mobilizing further support for the appeals, where required; assisting with the assembling, finalization and dissemination of consolidated appeals; organizing inter-agency task forces, and donors' meetings related to complex emergencies; and maintaining liaison with concerned permanent missions at Geneva, European donors, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations based in Europe.

Activities: New York office

1. International cooperation

Emergency and humanitarian relief services:

(a) Monitoring potential complex emergency situations;

(b) Consultations with Governments of affected countries, donors and United Nations entities concerning emergency situations (10 missions per year);

(c) Organization of inter-agency needs assessment missions to affected countries (9 missions per year);

(d) Designating humanitarian coordinators, setting up field coordination structures and apportioning responsibilities among United Nations system organizations;

(e) Monitoring the implementation of humanitarian relief programmes and providing support to the field;

(f) Organizing ad hoc missions to resolve problems in programme implementation (10 missions per year);

(g) Convening periodic meetings with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

(h) Collecting and processing information in order to provide donors, United Nations agencies, recipient and donor Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations with regular reports on the response to emergency situations.

2. Parliamentary services

(a) *Parliamentary documentation*. Reports to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly on specific complex emergency situations;

(b) *Substantive services*. Organization of and substantive support for pledging conferences and donors meetings in New York and Geneva (10 per year).

3. Published material

Non-recurrent publications. Preparation and production of inter-agency consolidated appeal documents (15 per year).

4. Coordination, harmonization and liaison

The Department provides substantive support for deliberations of IASC on complex emergencies (2 meetings per year at level of heads of agencies; 6 meetings per year at task force and working group level); promotion of the concept of including preparedness and prevention activities in consolidated appeals, where appropriate; and organization of ad hoc inter-agency meetings (20 per year).

Activities: Geneva office

1. International cooperation

Emergency and humanitarian relief services

(a) Tracking of the financial response to complex emergency situations (8 new appeals per year) and assistance with resource mobilization;

(b) Assistance with the finalization of consolidated appeals (15 per year), including clearance with United Nations agencies' headquarters.

2. Coordination, harmonization and liaison

Organization of various meetings related to complex emergencies, including inter-agency task forces, donors' meetings, meetings with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and liaison with Governments through permanent missions at Geneva and with the European donor community.

Resource requirements (at current rates): New York office

Posts

24.35 The estimated requirements of $3,721,400, including a proposed increase of $210,200, would provide for the following posts:

(a) The following 13 posts in the Professional category and above and 8 General Service posts on a continuing basis: 2 D-2, 1 D-1, 3 P-5, 4 P-4, 2 P-3 and 1 P-2 and 8 General Service (Other level);

(b) Two new posts (1 P-3 and 1 P-5) for the New York office:

(i) The proposed new P-3 post is required for the Complex Emergency Division, Africa I Section. The principal function would be to assist the Chief of a section that deals with emergencies in the countries of west, central and southern Africa. The incumbent of the post would be

responsible for monitoring ongoing emergencies, analysing early warning data, drafting appeals, situation reports and case-studies, and assisting with inter-agency meeting and needs assessment missions;

(ii) The proposed new P-5 post is required for the Complex Emergency Division, Chief of the Asia, Europe and Latin America Section. As Chief of the Section the incumbent would be responsible for developing comprehensive country-based and regional humanitarian strategies, ensuring proper measures are taken for effective coordination of all aspects of humanitarian assistance programmes in those regions, including support on the ground, fund-raising initiatives and consolidated inter-agency appeals.

Consultants and experts

24.36 The estimated requirements of $161,800, reflecting no change, would provide for consultancy services in the following areas of work: development of programme modalities for a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation to long-term sustainable development, including integration of mitigation measures in the development process, analysis of specific aspects of the sanctions question; thematic studies on areas such as demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants and internally displaced persons; development of policy guidelines and operational arrangements for de-mining programmes; comprehensive need assessment missions; and development of strategies for mobilization of resources.

Travel

24.37 The estimated requirements of $421,100, including an increase of $50,000, would provide for missions to consult with international development and financial institutions to explore and define practical arrangements for the transition from relief to rehabilitation and long-term development; participation in inter-agency consultative mechanisms on early warning of flows of displaced persons; evaluation missions of selected emergency situations; consultations with Governments, non-governmental organizations and concerned organizations on the funding and implementation of de-mining programmes; collaboration with academic and scientific institutions in North America on humanitarian issues; consultations with Governments of affected countries, donors and organizations on complex emergency situations; and missions to affected countries in the context of programme implementation.

Resource requirements (at current rates): Geneva office

Posts

24.38 The estimated requirements of $6,557,300, including an increase of $153,100, would provide for the following continuing posts: two D-1, five P-5, four P-4, four P-3 and four P-2/1, and two General Service (Principal level) and seven General Service (Other level). In addition, one new P-5 post is proposed for the Geneva office to head the Complex Emergency Support Unit. The incumbent would provide direct support to the head of the Complex Emergency Division and to DHA field coordinators; ensure the flow of vital and accurate information to field officers; maintains liaison with donors and permanent missions at Geneva, with government officials in European capitals, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and European humanitarian organizations; prepare briefing notes; and participate in inter-agency meetings related to complex emergencies.

Consultants and experts

24.39 The estimated requirements of $116,200, reflecting a decrease of $74,100, relate to a reduced need for expert groups and would provide consultancy services for the following activities:

(a) Assistance with analysing needs, formulating and evaluating mitigation projects, workshops and training seminars;

(b) Technical aspects of early warning, information systems development, telecommunications; printed data publications;

(c) Technical expertise required for field missions to assess disaster situations, relief assistance, post-disaster evaluations; preparation of consolidated appeals.

Travel

24.40 The estimated requirements of $438,900, reflecting a decrease of $51,300 as a result of rationalization of work and improved planning, would provide for missions to disaster-prone countries for feasibility studies in response to requests for disaster-mitigation assistance; field missions linked to information systems coordination, data dissemination and preparation of field reports; and assessment and coordination missions, to prepare consolidated inter-agency appeals and participate in inter-organizational meetings regarding complex emergencies and disasters.

Fellowships, grants, contributions

24.41 The requirements of $1,200,000 provide for grants, which, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 38/202 of 20 December 1983, would enable the Department to respond to requests for emergency disaster assistance, with a ceiling of $50,000 per country in the case of any one disaster.

C. Programme support

Table 24.8 **Summary by object of expenditure**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

Object of expenditure	*1992-1993 expenditures*	*1994-1995 appropriations*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*1996-1997 estimates*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
Posts	452.8	1 541.9	—	—	1 541.9	93.3	1 635.2
Other staff costs	254.5	553.0	25.0	4.5	578.0	28.8	606.8
Consultants and experts	70.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Travel	262.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contractual services	3.2	453.5	18.0	3.9	471.5	22.6	494.1
General operating expenses	161.7	669.3	134.3	20.0	803.6	40.1	843.7
Supplies and materials	13.3	83.6	24.9	29.7	108.5	5.2	113.7
Equipment	31.4	458.2	(146.4)	(31.9)	311.8	16.5	328.3
Total	**1 249.0**	**3 759.5**	**55.8**	**1.4**	**3 815.3**	**206.5**	**4 021.8**

(2) *Extrabudgetary resources*

1992-1993 expenditures	*1994-1995 estimates*	*Source of funds*	*1996-1997 estimates*
—	—	Services in support of: (i) United Nations organizations	—
730.0	836.4	(ii) Extrabudgetary activities Special Account for Programme Support Costs of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs	817.0
730.0	**836.4**		**817.0**
1 979.0	**4 595.9**		**4 838.8**

Table 24.9 **Post requirements**

Organization unit: Executive Office

	Established posts		*Temporary posts*					
	Regular budget		*Regular budget*		*Extrabudgetary resources*		*Total*	
	1994-1995	*1996-1997*	*1994-1995*	*1996-1997*	*1994-1995*	*1996-1997*	*1994-1995*	*1996-1997*
Professional category and above								
P-5	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
P-4/3	3	3	—	—	1	1	4	4
P-2/1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	**4**	**4**	**—**	**—**	**2**	**2**	**6**	**6**
General Service category								
Other levels	5	5	—	—	3	2	8	7
Total	**5**	**5**	**—**	**—**	**3**	**2**	**8**	**7**
Grand total	**9**	**9**	**—**	**—**	**5**	**4**	**14**	**13**

24.42 The Executive Office, comprising the administrative services of the New York and Geneva offices, assists the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator in the discharge of his financial, personnel and general administrative responsibilities and provides administrative and programme support for the substantive and operational activities of the Department. The administrative service in New York coordinates the overall administration of the New York and Geneva offices within the framework of agreed delegation of authority between the two offices.

24.43 In the biennium 1996-1997, efforts will be made to rationalize, streamline and consolidate the Department's varied extrabudgetary sources of funding to maximize the effectiveness of their utilization. In line with the measures recently adopted by IASC to strengthen field coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies, the Executive Office will focus on building its capacity to provide immediate and appropriate support to humanitarian field operations, particularly in relation to rapid-response initiatives in the critical initial phase of an emergency.

24.44 In addition to the support provided in the administration of financial and human resources, the Executive Office assists the Coordinator in the administration of CERF, ensuring compliance with established rules and procedures governing use of the Fund, monitoring advances and replenishment, ensuring financial reporting from organizations utilizing the Fund and preparation of related documentation for distribution to Member States, intergovernmental bodies, non-governmental organizations and operational agencies. It also provides administrative support to complex emergency operations in the field.

Resource requirements (at current rates): New York office

Posts

24.45 The estimated requirements of $394,900, reflecting no change, would provide for the salary and common staff costs of one P-4 and two General Service (Other level) posts.

Other staff costs

24.46 The estimated requirements of $193,600 would provide $126,500 for general temporary assistance and $67,100 for overtime. General temporary assistance is required to supplement existing staff resources during peak workload periods stemming from emergency situations and to replace staff on extended sick leave or maternity leave. The overtime requirements also stem from a pattern of essential activities related to the nature and scope of the Department's emergency humanitarian programme of work.

Contractual services

24.47 The requirements are estimated at $124,900, reflecting a decrease of $19,600, and represent an aggregation of the following: $50,500 for external translation and editing of situation reports required at short notice and on an urgent basis; $42,500 for external printing of consolidated appeals and situation reports required urgently when the Department has to engage external services to meet time-bound demands of emergencies; $31,900 for data-processing services related to subscriptions to worldwide database systems and news services, which are essential tools for monitoring emerging trends and for access to timely information on developments in the humanitarian field.

General operating expenses

24.48 The estimated requirements of $399,500 include a proposed increase of $119,100 and relate to the following: $28,600 for temporary rental of premises in an affected country at the initial stage of an emergency in order to coordinate and support humanitarian operations; $28,900, including an increase of $20,000, for rental of furniture and equipment to facilitate in-country coordination of emergency assistance; $171,200, including an increase of $42,800, for communications, which would provide for emergency-related communications between Headquarters and operations in the field, as well as communications with the Geneva office; $4,500 for official functions in connection with major pledging conferences, meetings of IASC, meetings with heads of non-governmental organizations, operational agencies and donor meetings; $41,000 for maintenance of automated office equipment; and $125,300, including an increase of $56,300, for miscellaneous services, which would cover costs of air freight of urgent documentation such as situation reports, flash appeals and consolidated inter-agency appeals, to the Geneva office and to operational agencies outside New York, humanitarian operations in the field, donor Governments, Governments of affected countries, non-governmental organizations and other humanitarian partners, as well as providing for emergency needs in the field during the initial stages of the crisis.

Supplies and materials

24.49 The provision of $71,000, including a proposed increase of $9,900, relate to the New York office's aggregate requirements for office supplies, paper and other materials for reproduction purposes; as well as subscriptions to humanitarian-related publications for information on emerging trends and potential areas of crisis. The proposed increase would provide for the Department's growing need for essential supplies and information material.

Equipment

24.50 The requirements under his heading are estimated at $49,200, reflecting a reduction of $114,800, for a one-time expense for equipment in 1994-1995. The proposed requirements include $20,000 for replacement of office automated equipment and $29,200 for the acquisition of additional file cabinets and bookshelves to accommodate the expansion of the registry and library of essential documentation.

Resource requirements (at current rates): Geneva office

Posts

24.51 Estimated requirements of $1,147,000, reflecting no change, would provide for salaries and common staff costs of one P-4, one P-3, one P-2 and three General Service (Other level) posts.

Other staff costs

24.52 Estimated resources of $384,400, including an increase of $12,000, would provide $332,000 for general temporary assistance and $52,400 for overtime required for supplementary assistance during peak workload periods.

Contractual services

24.53 Estimated requirements of $346,600, including an increase of $37,600, would provide for the following services: $111,200 for external translation of consolidated appeals, translation of *Disaster Prevention and Mitigation — Compendium of Current Knowledge* and a special annual issue of *DHA News*; $97,900 for the printing of *Disaster Prevention and Mitigation — Compendium of Current Knowledge*, *Guidelines for Disaster Prevention*, and of brochures and posters; $45,300 for public information production costs for

DHA News and composition and lay-out for a special annual issue of *DHA News*; $92,200, including a proposed increase of $37,600, is required for data-processing services to cover the upgrading of the word-processing software and for the procurement of additional services.

General operating expenses

24.54 The estimated requirements of $404,100, including an increase of $15,200, would provide for the following: $33,800 for maintenance and minor alteration of offices; $48,200 for rental of equipment primarily photocopy machines, television and cable television facilities, radio and satellite equipment; $20,400 for rental and maintenance of data-processing equipment to cover computer requirements at Geneva; $213,400, including a proposed increase of $15,200, for communications related to the telecommunication costs of the Geneva office and transmission of some 450 situation reports and appeals to some 350 addressees; $6,200 for official functions hosted by the Department in connection with meetings, seminars and other external activities; $10,500 for maintenance of office equipment in order to maintain and repair various office equipment purchased by the Geneva office; and $71,600 for miscellaneous services to cover freight of telecommunications equipment, insurance and so on to affected countries; rental of vehicles during field missions; and pouches, courier and air shipment of urgent documentation between Geneva and New York or DHA field offices.

Supplies and materials

24.55 Estimated requirements of $37,500, including an increase of $15,000, will cover forms and stationery; in particular this will cover part of the costs of paper for *DHA News*; library books, subscriptions and specialized operational documentation for the reference library.

Equipment

24.56 An amount of $262,600, reflecting a decrease of $31,600, would provide for the following equipment: $50,000, including a decrease of $31,600, for data-processing equipment; $20,000 for scanning and archiving equipment in the registry; $150,000 for the replacement of computers; and $42,600 for communications equipment.